

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2421.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT of the COMMITTEE of COUNCIL on EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN SECOND GRADE ART, 1874.

APRIL 30, Thursday, 7.15 to 8.15 P.M. Model Drawing.

8.30 to 9.30 P.M. Freehand Drawing.

MAY 1, Friday, 7.15 to 8.15 P.M. Practical Geometry.

8.30 to 9.30 P.M. Perspective.

Application for the EXAMINATION of a SCHOOL or CLASS receiving aid from the Science and Art Department must be made not later than the 31st of MARCH. The Form of Application to be filled up (No. 119) will be furnished on application to the SECRETARY, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, S.W.

Candidates who do not belong to any Science or Art Class connected with the Department, should apply, before the 29th of March, to the Secretary of the nearest Class which is to be Examined in the Subject they require. A Fee, not exceeding 1s. per Subject, may be charged by the Committee of the Class. Individual Candidates, who do not reside near any place where a Local Examination Committee has been formed, may also be Examined at the South Kensington Museum, as far as room will allow, on Payment of a Registration Fee of 6d. for each evening on which they wish to be Examined. Such Candidates must apply to the SECRETARY, Science and Art Department, S.W., before the 29th of MARCH.

Schools and Classes cannot be Examined at South Kensington.

By Order of the Committee of Council on Education.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

4, ST. MARTIN'S-PLACE, Trafalgar-square, W.C.
(In which are united the Anthropological Society of London, and the Ethnological Society of London.)

President—Professor BUCK, F.R.S.
Treasurer—Rev. DUNBAR I. HEATH, M.A.
Director—E. W. BRADBROOK, Esq., F.S.A.

The INSTITUTE will meet on TUESDAY, March 24th, at Eight o'clock precisely, when the following Papers will be read:—

1. 'On the Origin and Development of the Mental Function in Man.' By Rev. Dunbar I. Heath, M.A., Treasurer.
2. 'On the Mental Differences between the Sexes.' By W. L. Distant, Esq.
3. 'Notes on an Ashanti Skull.' By the President.

J. FRED. COLLINGWOOD, Secretary.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.

Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA. The Forty-second Annual Festival-Week Performance of the MESSIAH, WEDNESDAY WEEK, April 1st.—Madame Sincio, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Santley. Tickets, 5s., 3s., and 10s. 6d., now ready.—Exeter Hall.

MUSICAL UNION.—THIRTIETH SEASON.—

TICKETS are issued this week. The RECORD of 1873 (to be had of Biddell) has been sent to Members. New talent is expected. Nominations, with Names and Addresses, to be sent to the Director. Two Lectures, given at the London Institution, 'On Ancient and Modern Ballads,' will be repeated during the Season at the West End, by Subscription.

J. ELIA, 9, Victoria-square, S.W.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—EXHIBITION

NOW OPEN, NEW GALLERY, 48, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET, Regent-street, Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Application for Admission to Class for the Study from the Living Costume Model, to be made at the Gallery.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

KENSINGTON, 1874.
Will be OPEN on EASTER MONDAY, 6th April.

SEASON TICKETS.

- A. Non-transferable Ticket, with 150 Artisan's or 250 School Tickets. 4s.
- B. Non-transferable Ticket, with 100 Artisan's or 200 School Tickets. 3s.
- C. Transferable Ticket, with 200 Artisan's or 400 School Tickets. 2s.

Season Ticket-Holders of 2s. or 3s. Tickets are registered as Members of the National Association for Promoting Technical Instruction. A list List of Members will be published shortly. Season Tickets can now be had at the Royal Albert Hall, and at the usual Agents.

For Admission:—
On 4th April to 20th June, 1s. daily, except on Wednesdays, 2s. 6d. 1st July to 31st October, 1s. daily.

READING ALOUD.—Miss EMILY FAITHFUL

continues her PRIVATE LESSONS and CLASSES for Home Reading, Public Speaking, Pronunciation, English Composition, &c. PUPILS received for a term of six or eight weeks.

LECTURES ON ELOCUTION, English Literature, Poetry, and Art, given by arrangement at Literary Institutes.

Apply to SECRETARY, 50, Norfolk-square, Hyde Park, London.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE, a Revolutionary Measure.

A LECTURE.—"An uprooting of the old landmarks of society."—Mr. Gladstone's Speech, 15th May, 1870.

For terms of delivery, address, by letter, Mr. J. M'GRUGER ALLAN, 2, Garsdale-road, Fockham Park, S.E.

EDINBURGH ACADEMY.—A FRENCH

MASTER is REQUIRED for this School at the end of the current Session.—Applications and Testimonials must be sent to Mr. ALEXANDER BROWN, Clerk to the Directors, 4, North-street, Dundee, Edinburgh, on or before 30th April next.

BURNLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The

Governors will proceed to APPOINT the HEAD MASTER of this School as soon after the 1st of May next as practicable. All applications and testimonials must be sent to Mr. ARTHUR DICK, Clerk to the Governors, Burnley, on or before the 1st of May next. The duties, and immediate as well as possible future emoluments of the Head Master, are set forth in a printed Report of the Governors, which may be obtained from their Clerk.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, STONY STRATFORD, Bucks.

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for the SONS of the CLERGY and Members of the Church of England.—Names of Candidates for Admission may be received for Michaelmas Term, by which time a range of New Buildings, comprising Studies, Class-rooms, and Dormitories, will be completed, and ready for occupation.

For terms, for Board and Tuition, 80l. a year.—For further information, apply to the SECRETARY, St. Paul's College, Stony Stratford.

HAYMAN DEFENCE FUND.—The Committee

of this Fund have much pleasure in ACKNOWLEDGING the following SUMS, towards payment of the Costs of the Appeal to the Court of Chancery against the Wrongful Dismissal of the Rev. Dr. Hayman from the Head Mastership of Rugby School.

FIFTH LIST.

Esq. M.P.	£10 0 0	Pearson, Norman, Esq.	£1 0 0
Brookes, George, Esq.	£2 0 0	Philcott, Rev. F.	£1 0 0
Cromwell, Rev. Canon	£1 0 0	Poynder, Rev. F.	£5 0 0
Dainty, Rev. Prebendary	£1 0 0	Ramsay, E., Esq.	£1 0 0
Dutton, Herbert, Esq.	£3 0 0	Rattray, Col. Clerk, C.B.	£5 0 0
Eld, Rev. J. H.	£1 0 0	Raven, J. G., Esq.	£0 5 0
Feetham, Rev. W.	£3 0 0	Silliant, A. D., Esq.	"An old Bradford boy"
Finch, Rev. Robert	£1 0 0	Sneyd, Rev. Walter	£3 0 0
Fitzroy, Edward	£1 0 0	Symonds, F., Esq.	£3 0 0
Gorham, Rev. G. M.	£0 5 0	Talbot, Arthur, Esq.	£1 0 0
Gwinnett, W. H., Esq.	£1 0 0	Waterworth, John, Esq.	£0 5 0
Harris, H. Fount, Esq.	£1 0 0	Cheltenham Grammar School	£0 10 0
Hill, Rev. Melsop	£1 0 0	Worgan, Rev. J. H.	£0 10 0
Howlett, J. W., Esq.	£3 0 0	Wye, Rev. C. F.	£0 10 0
Howlett, Rev. V. C.	£0 10 0		
Lillie, Rev. Wm.	£0 10 0		

Every person who has at heart the welfare of our Public and Endowed Schools, and desires that the authority of their Head Masters should be maintained in its integrity, and every lover of justice and fair play, irrespective of political bias, is earnestly invited to support the Hayman Defence Fund.

Subscriptions may be paid directly to either of the undersigned; or to the credit of the Fund at the National Provincial Bank, Rugby; at Lloyd's Banking Company, Rugby; or at Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie & Co's., 1, Pall Mall East, London.

FORBES MACRAE, Lieut.-Col., Rugby, S. R. TOWNSEND MAYER, Richmond, Surrey, Treasurers.

March 14th, 1874.

THE BEKE TESTIMONIAL FUND.

Committee.

- The Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, Capl. Richard F. Burton, H.M.C.
- Rev. Basil Wilberforce, M.A. F.R.G.S.
- Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart. Hugh Thurlburn, Esq., F.R.G.S.
- Treasurer R.G.S. F. H. Monatte, Esq., F.R.G.S.
- Sir D. L. Salomons, Bart. Benjamin G. Lake, Esq.
- Sir George B. Airy, K.C.B. F.R.S. A. G. Findlay, Esq., F.R.G.S.
- Major C. W. Wilson, Royal Engineers. J. Franklin, Esq.
- John Nicholson, Esq.

Subscriptions by Cheque or P.O.O. may be paid to the Bankers, Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock & Co., Lombard-street, E.C., or to Messrs. Cooks, Biddulph & Co., Chancery-cross, to the credit of "The Beke Testimonial Fund," or to ourselves. All contributions will be duly acknowledged in the Times.

D. A. COMMISSARY-GENERAL P. FURSE, Hon. Sec.
Professor H. E. ARMSTRONG, Ph.D., Hon. Sec.

London Institution, Finsbury-circus, E.C., March, 1874.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

The PROVOST and SENIOR FELLOWS of TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, will proceed, on SATURDAY, 16th April next, to elect a PROFESSOR of ASTRONOMY, in place of Dr. Brinnow, who is about to resign the office. The Salary is 700l. a year, subject to a charge of 60l. a year for an Assistant. The Professor has also the use of a House and Fifteen Irish Acres of Land, free of Rent and Taxes.—Application to be made to the REGISTRAR before the 11th of April.

March 11, 1874. ANDREW S. HART, Registrar.

KILKENNY COLLEGE.

The PROVOST and SENIOR FELLOWS of TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, will proceed, on the 11th day of APRIL proximo, to elect a HEAD MASTER of KILKENNY COLLEGE, in the Room of the Rev. J. H. Martin, resigned. The Endowment of the School is 140l. a Year, late Irish currency. The House is subject to a Building charge payable to the late Master.

Candidates are requested to send their Names and Qualifications to the Registrar of Trinity College on or before the 10th of APRIL. None are eligible except Masters in Arts of some University of England or Ireland.

Trinity College, Feb. 17, 1874. ANDREW S. HART, Registrar.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE.

Patrons—The Lord Bishop of Chichester, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Leonfield, the Marquis of Bristol, &c.

President—The Earl of Chichester.

Principal—The Rev. C. BIGG, M.A., late Senior Student and Tutor of Christ Church, Oxford.

Brighton College offers the usual Public School Education in a most healthy climate, peculiarly favourable to Boys of delicate constitution. Special arrangements are made for Pupils preparing for the Civil Service.

The Modern Forms have been organized with great care, and provide a thorough liberal and practical Education for Boys intended for Business or the active Professions. There is an excellent Laboratory, Workshop, &c.

The School is well endowed with Scholarships and Exhibitions. Terms, 80 to 90 Guinea per annum, according to age.—Address the Rev. THE SECRETARY.

THE EASTBOURNE COLLEGE.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
President—His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. &c.
Visitor—The Lord Bishop of Chichester.

Vice-Presidents—The Right Hon. the Earl of Chichester; The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, &c. &c.

Head Master—The Rev. THOMPSON POMEROY, M.A., First-Class Man in Classics, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

Master—Modern School—The Rev. G. R. GREEN, M.A., late Scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford.

The ensuing TERM will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May next. Boarders to return the previous afternoon.

For terms, for Board and Tuition, 80l. a year.—For further information, apply to the Head Master, or the Secretary, Major GARRECK, the College, Eastbourne.

MESSRS. BOOSEY & CO. have REMOVED from

Holles-street to 226, REGENT-STREET, adjoining the Polytechnic.

JUNIOR OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE CLUB,

Grafton-street, Piccadilly. Established for Members of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Trinity College, Dublin, exclusively.—Full particulars upon application to the Secretary.

THE WESTERN COLLEGE, BRIGHTON.

Principal—Dr. W. PORTER KNIGHTLEY, F.O.P.

The Pupils of this long-established School enjoy the highest Educational advantages in preparing for Mercantile life, as well as for the various Competitive Examinations, whether of the Oxford and Cambridge Local, the University Matriculation, the Civil Service, the Military Colleges, or Direct Commissions, in all of which Dr. Knightley's Pupils have taken high places in the Honour List.

In addition to the intellectual and moral training, superior health conditions are secured by all the appliances of a well-arranged residence in this favourite Watering-place.—Prospectuses of terms and class-lists may be obtained by application to the PRINCIPAL, personally or by letter.

GIRTON COLLEGE (for WOMEN).—The next

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION will be held in LONDON, in JUNE. Forms of Entry and copies of Examination Papers for a former year may be obtained on application to the Hon. Sec. Miss DAVIES, Girton College, Cambridge. The Forms must be returned filled up on or before April 30.

In connection with this Examination, a Scholarship will be offered of the value of 50l. a year, for three years, tenable from October, 1874. The Scholar will be required to read for a Degree Certificate.

For the SCHOLARSHIP.—The Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Fund offer a SCHOLARSHIP of the value of 50l. a year, for three years, tenable from October, 1874, to be completed for at the University of London General Examination of Women in May.

EPSOM COLLEGE.—The Head Master is pre-

pared to receive FORTY BOARDERS in ERASMUS WILSON HOUSE, which has recently been opened.

Particular attention is given to instruction in Natural Science. Inclusive charge, Twenty-five Guinea per Term, in advance. Entrance Fee, Three Guinea.—Apply to the Rev. Dr. West, the College, Epsom; or to the SECRETARY, at the Office, 37, Soho-square, London, W.

MARGATE (SELECT SCHOOL), PALMER

HOUSE, Cliftonville.

Principal—Mr. PHILIP STEWART
(For many years of Palmer House, Holloway, London).
Assisted by Eminent Professors.

Pupils prepared for the University and other Examinations.

Large Detached School Room, and spacious Play-ground, close to the sea.

Prospectuses to Parents on application.

SHIRLEY HOUSE, ST. JOHN'S PARK, BLACK-

HEATH.—Mrs. HENRY MACKINTOSH, assisted by her sisters, the Misses BIRCH, and a large and efficient Staff of Masters and Governesses, receives the Sons of Members of the Civil and Military Services up to 12 years of age.

Terms forwarded on application. Children, if desired, retained for Vacations.

The situation of the School (within six miles of London) is healthy and bracing.

WELLINGTON HOUSE, GREAT MALVERN.

—This well-known SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES will RE-OPEN for the Summer Term on the 17th APRIL.—For particulars apply to Mr. JAY, Wellington House.

LADIES' SCHOOL.—First-class BOARD and

EDUCATION in LANSHIRE.—In order to increase the number of Pupils, Daughters of Clergymen and Professional Men taken at greatly reduced terms. Highest references.—Address X. Y. O., Messrs. Deacon's, Leadenhall-street, London.

EDUCATION for GIRLS at SOUTHSIDE

HOUSE, WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Principals: Mr. and Mrs. H. B. SMITH and Miss FERRIS.—The Course of Study is adapted to the Standard of the Cambridge Local Examinations, and is under the personal supervision of Mr. H. B. Smith and Miss Ferris, who have had considerable experience in teaching, and have successfully passed Pupils at the Cambridge and Oxford Local Examinations.

EDUCATION.—SEA-SIDE (WORTHING).—Prepara-

tion for Public Schools and Universities, Military and Civil Service Examinations, by the late Principal of a Public School, in connection with the London University, assisted by a Cambridge Wrangler; Modern Languages taught and spoken.—Letters may be addressed to C. E., care of Messrs. Kington, Waterloo-place, London.

EDUCATION in GERMANY.—Parents desirous

of giving their Sons the advantages of first-rate Private or Public Instruction at HAMBURG may hear of an excellent Address in a healthy and pleasant situation, where they can be received as Boarders, with thorough Supervision and Assistance in their Studies. Inclusive terms, 100l. per annum. References permitted to the Rev. L. CARPIS, D.D., Minister of the German Lutheran Church, 4, Primrose-hill-road, N.W.; and to HANNAH WENZ, Esq., M.D., 10, Grosvenor-street, W.

A CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE, Wrangler and

Classical Scholar, experienced in Tuition, PREPARES CANDIDATES for the Public Service and the Universities.—Address E. R., 11, Norfolk-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

INSTRUCTION by CORRESPONDENCE, in

Classics, Mathematics, Mental and Moral Sciences, by an Oxford Graduate, First Class in Classical and Mathematical Honours.—Address A. B., 22, Seymour-street, Portman-square, London, W.

A DAILY or MORNING ENGAGEMENT is

sought by an experienced, well-informed Lady, who Teaches thoroughly advanced English, fluent French and German (acquired in respective countries), good Music, Drawing, Painting. Highest references. Pupils are preferred. Liberal salary.—Miss ANSON, 108, Marylebone-road.

HOME CARE and EDUCATION for a Young

LADY, under a superior Foreign Governess, in a Benedictine Clergyman's Family, in Hampshire.—Address Rev. H. C. HAWES, Rectory, Burslem, Southampton.

Valuable Collection of Engravings and Etchings, the Property of a Nobleman, and some fine Proofs after Sir Joshua Reynolds.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will sell by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, March 28, at 1 o'clock precisely, a valuable COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS AND ETCHINGS, the Property of a Nobleman, comprising many fine Prints by Stranahan, and Rembrandt, Delaune, &c. from a few very fine Proofs after Sir Joshua Reynolds, the Property of a well-known Collector.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had; if by post, on receipt of two stamps.

A Valuable Collection of Topographical Engravings and Portraits, the Property of a well-known Collector.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will sell by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on FRIDAY, March 29, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely each day, a COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS AND PORTRAITS, the Property of a well-known Collector, comprising an extensive Series of Illustrations to Dr. Dibdin's Works—Illustrations to Walton's Angler and Lives—Bartholomew Fair, Balloons—English and Foreign Portraits of a Lady, comprising many fine Specimens of the most famous Engravers, including the Property of the County of Cheshire, comprising 3,500 Engravings, 340 Drawings, and 473 Portraits, arranged for Ormerod's History of the County—Collections for Winchester, Lambeth Palace, &c.—Illustrations to Life of Romney, John Aubrey, &c.—Works of Holbein, Holiar, Rembrandt, &c.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had; if by post, on receipt of four stamps.

Decorative Porcelain and Pottery.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will sell by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on FRIDAY, March 29, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely each day, a COLLECTION OF DECORATIVE CHINA AND POTTERY, the Property of a Lady, comprising many fine Specimens of the most famous Engravers, including the Property of the County of Cheshire, comprising 3,500 Engravings, 340 Drawings, and 473 Portraits, arranged for Ormerod's History of the County—Collections for Winchester, Lambeth Palace, &c.—Illustrations to Life of Romney, John Aubrey, &c.—Works of Holbein, Holiar, Rembrandt, &c.

May be viewed the day prior and morning of Sale.

Popular Modern Books, chiefly new, in cloth, Stationery, Coloured Prints, Photos, &c.

MESSRS. HODGSON will sell by AUCTION at their Rooms, 115, Chancery-lane, W.C. (Fleet-street), on WEDNESDAY, March 28, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock, a great variety of POPULAR MODERN BOOKS, chiefly new, in cloth, including the Property of a Lady, comprising many fine Specimens of the most famous Engravers, including the Property of the County of Cheshire, comprising 3,500 Engravings, 340 Drawings, and 473 Portraits, arranged for Ormerod's History of the County—Collections for Winchester, Lambeth Palace, &c.—Illustrations to Life of Romney, John Aubrey, &c.—Works of Holbein, Holiar, Rembrandt, &c.

To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

The Choice Collection of Engravings of the late THOMAS LUTON, the well-known Mezzotint Engraver.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will sell by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on WEDNESDAY, March 28, at 1 o'clock precisely (by order of the Executors), the choice COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS, the Property of that distinguished Engraver, THOMAS LUTON, deceased, comprising some choice impressions from Turner's Liber Studiorum, presented by Sir George Hamilton, engraved for the Liber Studiorum, and the Steel Plate of Pollockton, Sunset, after J. M. W. Turner, R.A.; also sets of impressions from some of the most famous Plates of the Liber Studiorum, re-engraved on Steel by Thomas Lupton, and dedicated by permission to Mr. Ruskin—A Portrait, on Steel, of Wordsworth, after Haydon—A Portrait, on Steel, of Lord Chancellor Cottenham, after Rogers, R.A.—A valuable set of Engravings, presented by Sir George Hamilton, R.A., after Sir T. Lawrence, Sir Edwin Landseer, and others—Engravings after Sir Joshua Reynolds—Reynolds's Works, by S. W. Reynolds, original Subscribers, &c.; also the Collection of Engravings and Etchings of the well-known Engraver, William Humphrys, deceased.

May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues had.

The Collection of Old Porcelain and Objects of Art and Virtù of the late Hon. FRANCIS FORBES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will sell by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on WEDNESDAY, March 28, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely (by order of the Executors), the very extensive and valuable COLLECTION of OLD PORCELAIN, the Property of the late Hon. FRANCIS FORBES, deceased, late of Geneva, formerly H.B.M. Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Saxony, comprising numerous specimens of fine Old Dresden, including a magnificent Old Green Piece, Services, Figures, Berlin, Fürstentum, Frankenthal, Vienna, Oriental, and other Porcelain—Snuff-boxes, &c. Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Miniatures, Watches, Old German Clocks, Nuremberg Silver Figures, Glass, Carved and Gilt Decorative Furniture, Ormolu.

May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues had.

Collection of Engravings and Books of Prints of the late W. RICHARDSON, Engraver, of Edinburgh.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will sell by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on THURSDAY, March 29, at 1 o'clock precisely, the COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS AND BOOKS OF PRINTS of the late WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Engraver, of Edinburgh, comprising many fine Specimens of the most famous Engravers, including the Property of the County of Cheshire, comprising 3,500 Engravings, 340 Drawings, and 473 Portraits, arranged for Ormerod's History of the County—Collections for Winchester, Lambeth Palace, &c.—Illustrations to Life of Romney, John Aubrey, &c.—Works of Holbein, Holiar, Rembrandt, &c.

May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues had.

The Collection of Modern Pictures and Drawings of the late JOSEPH CRAVEN, Esq.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will sell by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on FRIDAY, March 30, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely (by order of the Executors), the very extensive and valuable COLLECTION of PICTURES AND DRAWINGS of JOSEPH CRAVEN, Esq., J.P., deceased, late of Clapham Park and Tenby; comprising about 400 Works of the Moderns of British and Continental Schools, including 15 beautiful Works of Perugino, 22 charming Etchings by Meire, 15 Works of Kockhook, and Choice Works of most of the best Painters of the present day.

May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues had.

The Collection of Water-Colour Drawings of Mr. S. E. FULLER, late of Pall Mall, deceased.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will sell by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on WEDNESDAY, March 28, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, the COLLECTION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS formed by Mr. S. E. FULLER, late of Pall Mall, deceased, comprising numerous pleasing examples of the following well-known Artists:—
W. Bennett, W. Cooke, R.A., H. Jenkins, S. Prout, R. Beilby, T. Cooper, R.A., H. Jutsum, S. Read, R. Brandard, D. Cox, W. Lee, T. M. Richardson, C. Buckley, C. Davidson, W. L. Leitch, D. Roberts, R.A., R. A. Colcott, J. De Wint, J. H. Manly, R. Rowbotham, R. A. Fielding, J. H. Mole, Rowlandson, J. Callow, J. D. Harding, O. Oakley, C. Smith, W. Callo, A. Herbert, A. Penley, H. E. Willis, G. Ostermole, W. Hunt.

May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues had.

The Library of the late Rev. H. LYTLETON NEAVE, formerly Vicar of Epping.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will sell by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on MONDAY, March 25, and Two Following Days, the concluding Portion of the LIBRARY of the late Rev. H. LYTLETON NEAVE, being respectively the fifth, sixth, and seventh days of the Sale.

Catalogues on receipt of four stamps.

Musical and Musical Instruments.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will sell by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester-square, W.C., on FRIDAY, March 29, a COLLECTION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN MUSIC, including valuable Scores of Operas and Oratorios—scarce Treatises—rare Manuscripts—Instrumental Concerted Music, &c.; also Musical Instruments, Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, Violoncellos, &c.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874.

LITERATURE

PRINCE FLORESTAN.

The Fall of Prince Florestan of Monaco. By Himself. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS political satire is a curious work. In the first place—when a clever skit of the kind appears it is generally easy to see against whom it is directed, and what are the opinions of the author. 'Prince Florestan' is directed against no man and against no party,—the few attacks upon individuals that it contains are merely parenthetical, and do not affect the truth of our remark—and we are as much in the dark as to the real opinions of the writer when we lay it down as we were when we first took it up. There are passages in it which might have been written by a defender of barricades, and there are others which would suit the views of a top-booted Tory. The only party treated throughout the satire with a real kindness which underlies apparent opposition are the Catholics; but then the work is evidently not from a Catholic hand.

"Prince Florestan," the hero, is a Wurtemberg Prince of twenty-four years of age, nephew to Prince Charles Honoré of Monaco, the blind prince, now reigning at Monaco as Charles the Third. As a fact, we find from the *Almanac de Gotha* that there are four princes of Wurtemberg who are sons of the prince and princess called by "Prince Florestan" his father and mother, that all four have "Florestan" for one of their baptismal names, and that the eldest of them is of a very different age from twenty-four, so that we are at once in the realms of fiction. The reigning prince of Monaco,—his son the Crown Prince, and his grandson the child of the Duke of Hamilton's sister, are all killed by our author in the first twelve pages of his book, and he succeeds to the throne of Monaco on the 31st of January last. At this time, he was a Cambridge undergraduate:—his opinions "universal negation":—

"Prince of Monaco! Prince of Monaco. And I had seen Lafont in *Rabagas*! I was not a 'milk-and-water Rabagas,' as Mr. Cole called Mr. Lowe, when all the papers reported him to have said 'milk-and-water Rabalais,' and the *Spectator* mildly wondered at the strangeness of the comparison. No, but I was somewhat of a milk-and-water Prince of Monaco after Lafont. What distinction! What carriage! If the princes of the earth were only like the princes of the stage, there would be no republicans. But then, fortunately, they are not. 'Fortunately!' and I one of them. What am I saying? Poor little fellow! How sad for his young mother, too. A reigning prince for nineteen hours, and that outside of his own dominions and at the age of six. A strange world! and a strange world for me, too. A half-Protestant, half-freethinking, republican, German, Cambridge undergraduate, suddenly called to rule despotically over a Catholic and Italian people. My succession, at least, would be undisputed. No one had ever vowed that I should never ascend the throne—without a protest. One of the Grimaldis had a claim which was no doubt a just one, my respected great-uncle having been probably an usurper; but Marshal MacMahon and the Duc de Broglie would, I well knew, support me, preferring even a German prince at Monaco to an Italian. My succession, I repeat, was undisputed; but if anybody had taken the trouble to dispute it, I can answer for it that they would have been cheated out of their amusement,

for I should willingly have resigned to their charge so burdensome a toy. I was that which the republican mayor of Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in his jocular speech proposing the Prince of Wales's health at the mayor's banquet, said that one of his friends had been trying by argument to make the prince—with, 'as yet,' only 'partial success,'—a republican King. I would have gone only to Monaco to proclaim the republic had I not known that the strange despotism—presided over not as a despotism should be by one clever despot, but by two stupid despots, the Dukes of Magenta and Broglie—which is called the French republic, would not permit the creation of a small model for herself in the middle of her commune of Roquebrune. I was not sorry to leave Cambridge. My rooms in the new court overlooked Caius, where they had typhoid fever; and between the fear of infection and the noise of the freshmen's wines in Trinity Hall, I was beginning to have enough of Cambridge. My bedmaker and tutor were the only people to whom I bid good-bye. The men were all in hall and out at wines, and I left notes for my friends instead of looking them up in their rooms. I caught my tutor as he was going into hall. I told him of the news, and I could see the idea of an invitation for next winter to the castle at Monaco pass through his mind as he assured me that my rule would be a blessing to my country, and that nothing could better fit me for a sceptre than the training of an English gentleman. He added, with a return of the grim humour of a don, that he supposed that as a sovereign prince I need scarcely 'take an *excuse*.' My poor old bedmaker, who had read the telegram in my absence from my room, called me 'your imperial majesty' three times while she packed my shirts, but in half-an-hour I was off to London; and on the evening of the 3rd of February I met M. de Payan and Lieutenant Gasignol by appointment at the Grand Hotel at Paris."

Prince Florestan reaches Monaco, and makes the acquaintance of M. Blanc, the keeper of the gaming-house:—

"I found him literally 'a counting out his money.' That is to say, two clerks were counting rouleaus of gold, while he at a small table was quietly playing patience with two packs of cards. At a bureau was a third clerk, an Englishman, translating into French for his benefit one of Mr. Bagehot's leaders in the *Economist*. He knew me at once, although he had seen me but for a moment and in a wholly different dress. Bowing low, and speaking not to me but to his clerks, he said, 'Qu'on nous laisse.' The moment they had left the room he bowed to the ground again, and said, 'Ah, monseigneur, votre seigneurie me fait trop d'honneur! J'allais écrire à monsieur le chambellan pour lui demander de vouloir bien solliciter une audience en mon nom, afin de déposer mes respectueux hommages aux pieds de votre Altesse. Elle me comble en venant chez moi incognito.' M. Blanc, whose appearance I described before, is well known to gambling Europe as a distinguished political economist, the keeper of the greatest 'hell' on earth, and the loving father of a pair of pretty and accomplished daughters, living upon roulette, but himself innocent now-a-days of all games but the mildest patience—of which he knows sixty kinds. At Monaco he is more than a public character: he is a benefactor and a prince. Attacks may be made upon gambling establishments even conducted as his is, but I am disposed to agree with the Jesuit fathers of the Visitation that the Monaco roulette—bidden to the inhabitants of Monaco and of the neighbouring parts of France—does not do much harm to any one, although I could hardly go with Père Pellico so far as to prohibit the building of a Protestant church while he tolerates a 'hell,' and even permits his students to visit the musical portion of its rooms. . . . I found M. Blanc's mind running upon the question of whether English families would be most attracted to Monaco by pigeon-shooting or by an English church. The church he fancied most, but owing to the oppo-

sition of Père Pellico it would have to be built upon the hill a mile off from the Casino, in the territory of France. 'I will authorize you to disregard Père Pellico's bigotry, and to build it where you please,' I cried. M. Blanc smiled, and said, 'If your Serene Highness will excuse me, I had sooner not go against the Jesuits.' . . . I rapidly exposed my views to M. Blanc. I was much struck by the fact that his practical mind insisted on viewing my reforms as questions not of principles but of men. 'You have no men to back you,' he kept saying; 'and if you turn out your present set and get some clever Germans you will be deposed.' He had dropped the excessive formality of speech with which he had begun. Several times he used the phrase, 'Dr. Coulon is the only man you have.' Then, after thinking for a time, 'What do you propose to gain by your reforms? You are rich. Your people are contented. Why trouble yourself? As for works of art, as for theatre, as for orchestra, these things are matters of money, and I will do my best to help. I am not sure that as a mere investment they will not pay, and at all events I will do my best to make them do so; but as for your reforms of army, church, and education that you talk about, I beg your Highness to leave it all alone. The shares in the bank will fall ten per cent. when it is known. My shares here are like the funds at Paris, they hate liberty. The less liberty, the higher they stand. It is just the same at Paris. Suppress a journal, and the *rentes* rise a franc. Suppress all the journals, and they would rise five francs! Suppress the Assembly, and they would rise ten! Does your Serene Highness take part in pigeon-shooting?'"

Prince Florestan introduces great reforms into the administration. He substitutes a "national army" for the small long service force of Monaco. He disestablishes the Church. He tries to administer the Education Policy of the State on the principles of the Birmingham League. He even attempts to bring round to his views Père Pellico, the superior of the Jesuits of the Visitation:—

"I did my best to charm Père Pellico. I courted him as my other subjects courted me. He was expansive in manner; but I am not a fool, and though only twenty-four, I knew enough of human nature to see that there was another Père Pellico underneath the smiling case-work which talked to me. To my military reform he had no objection, provided I exempted Jesuit students from service. I answered that I would exempt all those at present in Monaco, to which he replied that he feared then that I should never have the pleasure of seeing any others. I thought to myself 'here is'—but Père Pellico smiled and slowly spoke again. 'Your Highness was thinking, I venture to imagine, that that would be an additional reason for hurrying your military reform. But I must crave the pardon of your Highness for speaking except in reply to your Highness. I have not the habit of courts.' I spoke then of the Church; he was indifferent—the salaries of his four professors could easily be got from Italy. I then touched upon education. Père Pellico, to my astonishment, exclaimed, 'But on the contrary; my opinions are not different from those of your Highness. They are the same. But as a democrat I do not venture, although I may be wrong, to force them upon the people.' Here was a change of base. 'If I were your Highness,' he continued, 'I would dismiss the Council of State and call an elected parliament to frame a constitution. That would be a more regular method of proceeding than limiting your own prerogative by the exercise of that very prerogative itself.'—'Father,' I replied, 'is not the country somewhat small for the complicated machinery of parliament?'—'Why then not try a Plebiscite, "yes" or "no," upon certain written propositions, as in Zurich?'—'How liberal a politician can afford to be when he has the people with him,' I thought to myself as I bowed out Father Pellico."

The reforming Prince carries out some, but not the whole of his reforms. He soon goes too far, and the final episode is told as follows in the book :—

"The weekly parade of the militia was put off for fear of a hostile demonstration; and on the day on which it would have taken place I received, instead of the muster-roll of the national regiment, a vote of thanks from the Executive Committee of the English National Education League, and notice of my unanimous election to membership of the Council of that body. A strange event occurred in the afternoon (it was the 11th of March), to distract my thoughts. General Garibaldi, who had been travelling *incognito*, and with the permission of the French Government, given conditionally on the *incognito* being strictly preserved, to visit his birthplace—Nice, applied to me to know whether I would receive him if he stopped at Monaco for a day on his return. I replied that I should be glad to see him, the more so as I had met his son Ricciotti at Greenwich in June 1870, at the dinner of the Cobden Club, to which orgie he and I had both been lured by the solicitations of the arch-gastronomist, the jovial Mr. T. B. Potter. I did not add that our acquaintance had been interrupted by the war in which the same clever and conceited officer had cut up my cousin's (the King of Wurtemberg) troops at Châtillon-sur-Seine. On the 12th the old General came, and I met him at the station and drove him to the palace. The news that he was with me soon spread through the town, and a mob collected at the palace gates. The General, to whom I had given the 'bishop's rooms,' which had once been occupied by Monseigneur Dupanloup, his arch enemy, imagined that the crowd was composed of his admirers, and, leaning upon his stick, he proceeded to harangue them from the window of the private apartments. Some hundreds of my subjects, I was afterwards informed, had listened to him languidly enough until he began to attack the Jesuits, when arose the uproar which brought me to his room, and all my household into the courtyard. I begged him to remember where he was, but the howling of the mob had excited the old lion, and the more they threatened the more violently he declaimed. When he was pulled into a chair by Major Gasignol the mischief was done, and a maddened crowd was raging on the place crying 'à bas Garibaldi,' 'à bas les Communistes,' 'à bas le Prince.' Colonel Jacquemet made his way to me and said, 'Sir, I can count on twenty of the sergeants and corporals who are in the courtyard, ex-soldiers of your Highness's ex-garde. They are grand old soldiers, and with the strong walls to help them, will hold this *canaille* in check.' He might have said, 'Sir, I don't like your ways, and have disapproved of everything that you have done, but after all you are the rightful Prince of Monaco, as well as a good fellow, saving your Highness's presence, and I am ready to die for you.' He didn't. He only spoke the words that I have set down. My answer was an unhesitating one. 'I, Prince Florestan the Reformer, am not going to hold my throne by force if I can't hold it by love; and, moreover, if I wished to do so it is doubtful whether I could succeed.' As I spoke the crowd parted asunder, and I saw advancing through it in a wedge the English blue-jackets from my yacht, armed with cutlasses. A few stones were thrown at them, but of these they took not the smallest notice. At their head was the captain of the port, a native Monégascan, the very man who years before had saved my sailor cousin from the waves. They entered the courtyard, and I at once asked them to make their way, with General Garibaldi in the midst, back to the yacht, and steam with him to Mentone, land him, and return. At the same time I sent for Father Pellico. It was lucky the sailors had come, for I soon discovered that the carbiners had made common cause with the mob, and that the sergeants who were ready to die for me would not have escorted Garibaldi. The mob howled dismally as he left but he was embarked safely just before

Father Pellico reached the palace gate. I told him that the General had left, and asked him whether this concession would satisfy the crowd. He asked whether I was prepared at the same time to give way about the schools. I told him that if I thought that after doing so I could continue to reign with advantage to the country and credit to myself I would willingly give way, but that if he thought that in the event of my abdication the public peace could be maintained until a vote was taken to decide the future of the country, I should prefer to return to my books and to my boat. He said that he hoped that I should stop, but that if, on the other hand, I went he thought that order would be maintained. I bowed to him, and said, 'Père Pellico, you may if you please occupy the throne of the Grimaldis. I shall leave in an hour when the yacht returns.' I went on to the balcony and attempted to address the crowd. If they would have listened to a word I said I might have turned them, but not a syllable could be heard. I could not 'address my remarks to the reporters,' because owing to the wise precautions of my predecessor with regard to the press there were none. I retired amid a shower of small stones."

The net result of Prince Florestan's short but lively reign is that the population vote for annexation to France, unanimously, save as to one vote, the one NON being that of M. Blanc, "who, being a Frenchman, ought not to have been allowed to vote" on a question in which he was personally interested, although interested, as it would have been thought, the other way.

'Prince Florestan,' like all satires, concludes by a moral, which is as tiresome as morals always are. We cannot see why the deserved expulsion from his dominions of an obstinate young prig of a prince should be a warning to Republicans not to deny the doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul!

MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY'S NEW POEMS.

Music and Moonlight. Poems and Songs.
By Arthur O'Shaughnessy. (Chatto & Windus.)

We spoke well of 'An Epic of Women' and 'Lays of France,' Mr. O'Shaughnessy's two previous volumes, and are, therefore, happy in being able to report favourably of this. Still it would be incorrect to say that the new work is superior to either of its predecessors. Consisting of more than thirty independent pieces, 'Music and Moonlight' may be judged as a whole or each poem treated separately. Taken in its entirety it is disappointing. It has no dominant tone, and is best described as being "unequal." In an epic long poem, Mr. O'Shaughnessy may exercise the privilege enjoyed by Homer of sometimes nodding, but in a series of short efforts we expect sustained perfection. This we do not find. Although distinguished by the same command of language and rhythmical flow as marks his former poems, there is less passion and exuberantly luxurious description in the work before us than in the ballads which first earned for Mr. O'Shaughnessy his place among poets. Even in finish and strength of diction experience and practice have not improved the author. But the great defect, apparent throughout the work, is want of purpose. The poems give the reader an impression of having been written without adequate incitement, either from external things or internal impulse. They have an air of literary insincerity. There is no palpable mimicry in

them of any particular predecessor, but there is also little trace of distinctive individuality on the part of the poet. As a consequence, in the selection and treatment of his themes, Mr. O'Shaughnessy fails to produce on his reader that complete satisfaction felt when the singer is spontaneous.

The longer and more ambitious pieces, usually mystical in character, contain a number of fine passages, written in a bold, vigorous style, and leave a distinct impression on the mind. But they soon lapse into their prevailing tone of indefiniteness, and the language, like the thought, wants strength and incisiveness. From this cause, it is difficult to understand the full sense of 'Nostalgie des Cieux,' read as a whole. Still more difficult is it to find a meaning in the following extract :—

But then I bore, indeed, without a thought,
Unfinished raptures, fresh from many a place
Where I had tarried some last moment's space;
All the rich inward of my soul was fraught
With latest music that my ear had caught
In the far clime that morning; and unsought
Strange words of joy would flood my lips apace,
And language of swift laughter fill my face.

Another stanza from the same poem is, perhaps, more clumsy and unintelligible :—

I hate the heavy sham of wits, that find,
Examine, lose, and refine that sole grain
Of rarest gold-dust on a golden plain,
Their science—leaving thousand-fold behind
Mysterious tracts of knowledge, that my mind
Seems with some inner vision not yet blind,
Like flash of memory striving to regain
Possession of a heart's once bright domain.

Occasionally, Mr. O'Shaughnessy makes use of rhapsodical prose, as in the soliloquy entitled 'Earth,' a composition which reminds us of the late Ada Menken. Here is a passage :—

O mother! I feel a great desire to tell you all this.
See how foolish and agitated and frantic I have been,
and how I have suffered. I think if I were to be
quite with you now, I should have enough to tell
you for ever.

You must teach me to bear this, as you bear the loss
of so many lilies and other flowers for so many
thousand years.

And, indeed, if you are such as you seem to be now,
how could you ever give birth to one such as I
am?

One of the brightest and best things in the volume is the short lyric, 'Zuleika,' which we quote as a final specimen. It is at once simple, complete, and satisfactory. At the present moment, too, it might be read with interest, if only the reader should fancy the poem refers allegorically to the royal lover who has so lately secured a bride :—

Zuleika is fled away,
Though your bolts and your bars were strong;
A minstrel came to the gate to-day
And stole her away with a song.
His song was subtle and sweet,
It made her young heart beat,
It gave a thrill to her faint heart's will,
And wings to her weary feet.

Zuleika was not for ye,
Though your laws and your threats were hard;
The minstrel came from beyond the sea,
And took her in spite of your guard:
His ladder of song was slight,
But it reached to her window height;
Each verse so frail was the silken rail
From which her soul took flight.

The minstrel was fair and young;
His heart was of love and fire;
His song was such as you ne'er have sung,
And only love could inspire:
He sang of the singing trees,
And the passionate sighing seas,
And the lovely land of his minstrel band
And with many a song like these

He drew her forth to the distant wood,
Where bird and flower were gay,
And in silent joy each green tree stood;
And with singing along the way,
He drew her to where each bird
Repeated his magic word,
And there seemed a spell she could not tell
In every sound she heard.

And singing and singing still,
He lured her away so far,
Past so many a wood and valley and hill,
That now, would you know where they are?
In a bark on a silver stream,
As fair as you see in a dream;
Lo! the bark glides along to the minstrel's song,
While the smooth waves ripple and gleam.

And soon they will reach the shore
Of that land whereof he sings,
And love and song will be evermore
The precious, the only things;
They will live and have long delight
They two in each other's sight,
In the violet vale of the nightingale,
And the flower that blooms by night.

THE HOUSE OF GIB.

The Life and Times of Robert Gib, Lord of Carribber, Familiar Servitor and Master of the Stables to King James V. of Scotland. With Notices of his Descendants who held Offices of Trust near the Person of the Sovereign, in the Reigns of Queen Mary, James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, and Charles I. By Sir George Duncan Gibb, Bart. 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

"Of what family, Madame?" asked Marie Antoinette, of one of the Walpole ladies, whose name, on being presented, the Queen had failed to catch, or had forgotten. The reply was, "D'Aucune, Madame," and the Queen smiled, thinking it, perhaps, as ancient a family as that of Hapsburg. The laborious compiler of this book is manifestly not of opinion that the Gibs are of the De Nobody family. He lets the world know that they are "a branch of the De Guibe family of Brittany and Normandy, that accompanied the invading army of William the Conqueror as sergeants-at-arms." This is the first, and positively only occasion, when a whole family were employed in the office of sergeants-at-arms! No labour has been spared, and certainly the reader is not, in getting through this family history; in writing which, we are told, there has been no "desire to be tedious." We cannot, however, help lamenting that good intentions do not exempt a writer from being very tedious indeed. To be sure, there is some amusement, here and there, when we come upon a reflection or a conclusion arrived at by we know not what process. As an example, we may quote the paragraph in which we are told that "nothing shows more the superiority of the intellect of King James in the age in which he lived than his desire to know what treasures existed in the ancient religious houses," which seems to us a singular standard whereby to measure the royal or any other intellect. Again, the world is informed that Sir John Gib was born not only in the town, but in the parish of Linlithgow, and was baptized a day or two after his birth with his twin sister Elizabeth. To this is added a copy of the baptismal certificate of the twins. Whereupon follows this remark:—"We give this with some satisfaction, because exception was taken in a Court of Honour to the use of

the word *twins*, at a much later date, and we feel assured that the term is by no means uncommon at a time far antecedent to the year 1618."

Although in this compilation there was no desire to be tedious, the result is as much tedium as if the compiler went at it with malice aforethought. A history of the family might have had some little interest for all the people who live under the vulgar varieties of the old Breton and Norman name. But when with the life of a single Lord of Carribber, —which sounds very like kinship with that ancient lineage of the famous Marquis de Carabas,—we also have the "times," we know what we have to expect even if no desire exists to be tedious. Anything may be dragged in that is contemporary, up to a history of the World, and we can only be thankful when we are spared such an encyclopædia of universal information. These volumes do not try us to that extent, still they run into subjects which have no more connexion with the De Guibes than with Shakspeare. Thus, we are told that the Master of Forbes was beheaded in 1537, and that Lady Glamis of Skipniel was burnt ("suffered at the stake") in the same year for an attempt on the King of Scotland's life. Very good. But what has that to do with the De Guibes? or what the following supplementary extract from the Treasury accounts, two months after the naughty lady was executed? "September 14, 1537. Item. To two dochteres of the Lady Glamis, two pair doubbill solit schone, price of the pair 2s. 2d., summe 4s. 4d." The matter is clear enough; but the reader is told: "The true interpretation of this we are unable to make out, for we can scarcely suppose that the ladies referred to were left in a state of penury."

Let us say a word in favour of one of the tribe of Gib, for whom the family chronicler seems to have an unnecessarily lofty scorn. He protests against Sir John Gib being supposed to be identical with "a sailor named John Gib of Borrowstounness, who was a leader of a remarkable sect of fanatics who appeared a short time before the Revolution, and assumed the name of Sweet Singers." We confess to a sort of liking for the founder of the Gibbites. John of Bo'ness was popularly known as "King Solomon," and no De Guibes, from the time when they were all sergeants-at-arms to the Conqueror, has earned or assumed such a distinguished title.

John Gib was a master mariner, and he is not to be pushed from his form, under the general name of "sailor." The Sweet Singers thought the whole world in such a muddle, that they denounced and renounced every thing, law, authority, custom, or fashion, that had ever ruled it. The women made a *pronunciamento* against their husbands who declined to join the fantastic Gibbites, and obey the teaching of Muckle John Gib; and if, says Walker, "the husband, in his endeavours to win his wife back to rationality, took hold of any part of her dress, she indignantly washed the place, as to remove an impurity." We believe the Gibbites ultimately affected to renounce clothing with everything else, but this practical illustration of the Naked Truth suited neither the climate nor the magistracy. They were not entirely different from other "churches" since they cordially consigned to

Satan and his dominion all sects and churches under Heaven, except their own!

If the 'Life and Times of the Lord of Carribber' should reach a second edition, we hope that Muckle John Gib will not be snubbed. His history would be a good addition to a book which is to be commended for the labour bestowed upon it, but which can hardly find much favour outside the families of the descendants of the sergeants-at-arms to Gulielmus Conquistator.

DAHOMEY.

Dahomey as It Is; being a Narrative of Eight Months' Residence in that Country. By J. A. Skertchly. (Chapman & Hall.)

MR. SKERTCHLY left England in the early part of 1871, with the object of making zoological collections on the West Coast of Africa, and in the course of his explorations at length arrived at Whydah. He had no intention of proceeding inland, knowing that Dahomey was so effectually "tabooed" to Europeans, and that there was little chance of his having the opportunity of making a journey into the interior. But some guns had recently been landed for the King, and his Sable Majesty having been informed that Mr. Skertchly would be able to teach him the use of them, invited him to the capital, Abomey, promising that he should be well treated and "be back again at Whydah in eight days." The first part of Gelelé's promise was more than fulfilled; but the *eight days* were prolonged to *eight months*, during nearly the whole of which period Mr. Skertchly was kept in polite custody at Abomey; and was entirely precluded from making any natural history collections, save the meagre specimens to be obtained in the spacious courtyards of his residence. He was, indeed, allowed to make an excursion of about 120 miles, due north of Abomey, to the highlands of Mahi, and Abomey being about 60 miles from the coast at Whydah, Mr. Skertchly altogether penetrated Western Africa for about 200 miles due north, on or about the line of the 2° of east longitude. But as he says himself, his natural history labours "resulted in almost *nil*," in spite of his repeated and earnest solicitations to Gelelé for permission to collect in the environs of Abomey at least. He, therefore, set himself to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Dahoman people, or *Ffons*; and the result of his enforced study is this book, one third of which is filled with a full and particular description of the horrible and notorious annual *Customs* of which Mr. Skertchly was the involuntary witness, the remaining chapters being taken up with the narrative of his journey from Whydah to Abomey, and of his excursion to the mountains of Mahi, and with a general account of the social and religious institutions of the *Ffons*. There is an appendix on *Ashantee*, and a glossary of Dahoman words and titles is added. The book, too, is profusely illustrated from sketches by the author and by a sketch-map compiled from his itinerary.

Mr. Skertchly's route even to its furthest limits has been gone over before by Europeans, and we have so many good works—from Dalzeil, Norris, and M'Cleod, to Forbes and Duncan, Hutchinson, and Capt. Burton—on Dahomey, that there was really no necessity for Mr.

Skertchly writing another, unless he had something more original to tell us than the thrice-told tale of the annual *Customs*, on which he has enlarged as if the world had never before heard of them. He is an accurate observer, with a very dry and matter-of-fact way of describing what he sees, and he has illustrated the scenes of these *Customs* with the most horrible chromo-lithographs, in blood red and hot turmeric yellow (in vile imitation of the admirable coloured illustrations of the first edition of Bowdich's 'Ashantee'), so that one is positively repelled from the book on first opening it. But his book is valuable, as embracing the latest information on Dahomey by a competent and trustworthy writer, and has a special interest at this moment on account of our expedition to the Gold Coast. The appendix on Ashantee, indeed, is of great practical interest. Ashantee, Mr. Skertchly says, is the gold country *par excellence* of the West Coast. He has seen 300 ounces of it taken in a single day in one small factory. The region abounds also in iron, copper, and titanium. The population may be roughly estimated at three millions, and, like the Ffons, the Ashantees are a Semiticized race, and far superior to the pure Negro Coast tribes, like the Fantees. The non-possession of a coast line, which debars them from direct traffic with Europeans, has led to their constant feuds with the Fantees and other Coast tribes under our Protectorate. The Ashantees have a remarkable aptitude for commerce, and if the trade of the Coast were once opened up to them, Mr. Skertchly believes they would soon take advantage of the great natural resources of their country. "Should we," he observes, "become masters of the Ashantees, it is to be hoped that they will be ruled with a strong hand, and at the same time every opportunity of direct trade given to them, by which means we may develop a cruel, blood-thirsty race into the greatest mercantile tribe on the Western Coast." Unlike the Dahomans, the Ashantees are great poisoners, and are far more cruel and vindictive than the Ffons, so that their annual *Customs* are more bloody, and the terrible tales which have been told about Dahomey apply with far greater truth to Ashantee. Still, it is becoming evident that the annual *Customs* in both these dark places of the earth are, in some degree, traditional and conventional cruelties, and that they do not altogether spring from the innate and ineradicable cruelty of the Dahoman and Ashantee character. In Dahomey the force of European opinion is already beginning to tell against the *Customs*, and there can be no doubt of the capacity of these races for an improved civilization. Our recent experiences of the Ashantees have convinced us of their courage and high sense of personal and national honour; and it is to be hoped that, having thoroughly "smashed Coomassie," and spread the fear of our name upon all the tribes of Western Africa, we may, as a nation, rise to a sense of our responsibilities to humanity and civilization on the benighted and too-long neglected Gold Coast.

Isolated missionary efforts effect little good, and under trying conditions of climate are often apt to degenerate into evil. It is remarkable that throughout his book Mr.

Skertchly never has a favourable word to say of the missionaries, and his opinion is that good can seldom be expected of missionaries who are not also thoroughly well-educated men. The case of gross misconduct on the part of a Wesleyan missionary, given at page 49, should attract official notice. The italics are our own:—

"To the left of this establishment is the house of the Wesleyan mission, the darkest blot in Whydah. The Wesleyans established themselves at Whydah in 1843, the Rev. T. B. Freeman, Bishop of the Gold Coast, and Mr. Dawson being the pioneers. In 1854, the Rev. Peter W. Bernasko was removed from the Gold Coast to Whydah, and began a mixed traffic in religion and palm oil. King Gèzu, the then reigning monarch, objected to the two professions being combined in one individual; but the present King, on his accession, looked with a more favourable eye upon the mission. In 1863, Mr. Laing was removed to Annamboo, and Mr. Bernasko remained in sole charge. . . His reverence, however, was fond of spiritual things in more than one sense, for he took to imbibing rum and other unholy liquids. *Things went from bad to worse, until he had repeatedly to be carried from the pulpit in a disgusting state of intoxication.* News soon flies in Dahomey, and the King, hearing of the misconduct of his reverence, prohibited him from making any more converts. He said that '*If white man's religion make men drunk, it no good; and he would have no more of it.* Such a disgraceful affair was only calculated to bring religion into bad odour. *At the present time affairs are still worse.* Religion is utterly neglected, and the reverend fills up the time by visiting the various factories at meal time, and sponging as much liquor from each as he can. . . *Bernasko's son has been partly educated in England, but he is as worthless as his father, and has been detected in pilfering.*"

The rest of the account is so bad that we prefer not to print it.

The description of Mr. Skertchly's reception by Gelelé at Cana is necessarily a repetition of what has been written before of similar scenes in Dahomey and Coomassie, and reminds the reader forcibly of the hospitalities to which the Emperors of Eastern Europe have so ostentatiously treated each other of late at Berlin and St. Petersburg. But there was a poet present to give a crowning grace to the military festivities at Cana, whose song of welcome to Mr. Skertchly, sung by a band of dancing drummers, "with rings on their fingers, and bells on their toes," advancing and retreating in alternate rhythmical action, is not unpleasant even in its translation:—

The white man comes from England.
Oh Kerselay!
(i. e. Skertchly)
He has seen many wonderful things there.
Oh Kerselay!
He now comes to see his friend Gelelé.
Oh Kerselay!
And he will be welcome to the King's heart.
Oh Kerselay!
The King will show him plenty of fine things.
Oh Kerselay!
He is welcome! All the people welcome him!
Oh Kerselay!
The King holds him close to his heart.
Oh Kerselay!
All people must join to praise the King's friend!
Oh Kerselay!

Mr. Skertchly describes Gelelé as a tall, athletic, broad-shouldered fellow, with a truly kingly dignity about him, and an expression so pleasing as to counteract even the disfiguring effect of the small-pox marks which thickly cover his face; and he adds that he never received greater or more sincere hospi-

talities at the hands of any man, civilized or savage, than from Gelelé.

It is a great blemish that, throughout his book, Mr. Skertchly shows an unbecoming zeal in pointing out minute errors in Capt. Burton's account of Dahomey. Capt. Burton belongs to quite a different category of African explorers from our author, who has industriously put together a book, the main value of which is, that it confirms, so far as Mr. Skertchly went over the ground, the narrative of Duncan's journey from Whydah through Abomey to Adfoodiah.

MOTHERWELL.

Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern; with an Historical Introduction and Notes. By William Motherwell. (Paisley, Gardner.)

WILLIAM MOTHERWELL, the son of a Glasgow ironmonger, was born in 1797. He early displayed literary and poetic tastes, and having been placed at the age of fifteen in the office of the sheriff-clerk of Paisley, the skill which he acquired in reading old deeds and other legal documents gave his mind a special antiquarian bent, which was never more happily employed than in the elucidation of historical and literary monuments, especially those connected with the ballad literature and poetry of his native district, and of Scotland generally. At the age of twenty-one, he was so fortunate as to be appointed to the office of Sheriff-Clerk Depute of Renfrewshire, a position which at once brought him a respectable income, and allowed him considerable leisure for the prosecution of his favourite studies. In the same year a number of pieces from his pen, both in prose and verse, appeared in the *Visitor*, a small work then published at Greenock; and in the following year he attained to considerable celebrity by editing a work called the 'Harp of Renfrewshire,' containing notices and specimens of the poets of that county from the sixteenth century downwards. After various other contributions to local journals, &c., he published, in 1827, the original edition of the work before us, 'Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern.' Tempted by the success of his literary work, he exchanged his legal avocations in 1829 for those of a journalist, editing first the *Paisley Advertiser*, and afterwards, the *Glasgow Courier*. The harassing and matter-of-fact duties of an editor proved, however, but little to his taste, leaving him less time for higher work, and, eventually, hastening his death, which occurred in 1835, at the premature age of thirty-eight. In 1832, he had collected and published a small volume of his own original poems, a work which was republished in a greatly enlarged form after his death, and has since passed through various editions. Many of his lyrical pieces are well known and highly esteemed, and are sufficient to give him an eminent place among the poets of his country. The work before us, as we have already mentioned, was published in 1827, by John Wylie, Glasgow. Many collections of the ballads and songs of Scotland had already appeared; in particular, those of Herd, 1776; the 'Scott's Poetical Museum,' 1787; Ritson, 1791—5; 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' 1803; Jamieson, 1806; C. K. Sharpe, 1824; but Motherwell had succeeded in collecting not only many ballads not included in any of these, but also in recovering "from recitation"

more faithful and correct versions of many of those already printed. Most of the latter, moreover, contained interpolations and alterations by their editors, intended to supply obvious gaps in the traditional forms of the ballads, or to render their metres less rude, and their expressions more poetical. Motherwell, though a true poet, and better fitted than most of his predecessors to undertake such rehabilitation of ancient remains, had also a true poet's delicacy of taste, and resolved to give the ballads in the precise form in which they came to him; and it is generally agreed that he carried out this resolution with praiseworthy fidelity. In his Introduction he pours forth the vials of his righteous wrath upon those "culpable editors, who, under no authority of written or recited copy, but merely to gratify their own insatiate rage for innovation and improvement, recklessly and injudiciously cut and carve as they list on these productions, and, in some cases, entirely rewrite them." He is no less severe on those editors who admit in their collections pseudo-antiquities of their own, "trash accounted as ancient, which they have by sheer impudence thus succeeded in forcing down the throat of a credulous and gaping public," as "genuine specimens of ancient song." As his own collection bore the title of 'Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern,' and avowedly contained several anonymous pieces by living writers, there was no inconsistency with these declamations in his inserting compositions of his own; though, was it modesty, or a desire to lead his readers on a false track, that tempted him to head his "Cavalier's Song"—

A steed! a steed of matchlesse speede!
A sword of metal keene!

with the notice "The following lines are written, in an old hand, in a copy of Lovelace's *Lucaste*, London, 1679," without any hint that the "old hand," and it may be added, the pseudo-antique spelling, was his own? But this is, we believe, the only apparent departure from straightforward work to be found in the 'Minstrelsy,' and, as may be anticipated, the book, both from the richness of its contents and its repute of honest work, speedily attained the celebrity of being the very best ballad-collection in existence; a fame which, notwithstanding all that has since been done in that special field, it still in part retains. The work was enriched by an Historical Introduction, extending to 105 pages, discussing the origin and character of the Scottish ballad literature generally, with an account of the various publications and collections that had preceded his own, distinguishing in each the ballads which it first made public. From this it appears that 151 of these compositions had already been printed, to which the present work, "besides giving a number of different versions of known ballads, and completing others which were imperfectly recovered by former editors," added twelve never before published, and now "printed precisely in the form in which they were remembered by the several individuals who sang or recited them." An interesting and valuable feature of the work was, moreover, the Appendix, containing, among other matters, the "Musick" of thirty-three of the ballads, i.e., the airs or melodies to which they were sung by their communicators.

The present edition is really a reprint of

John Wylie's original small quarto of 1827, in a more sumptuous style, the margin being more luxuriously wide, the paper tinted, and the type old-faced. It reproduces the original dedication to Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, and in general corresponds page for page to the old edition; in the text entirely so, but in the Introduction not quite, which seems a pity, inasmuch as if it was worth while to follow the original so closely elsewhere, the like care might have been extended to the lines and pages of the Introduction. So far as we have been able to compare the two, the present edition is a perfectly accurate copy, while it has the merit of being in itself a handsome specimen of the typographical art. We congratulate the publisher on his success, and trust that there are enough admirers of Motherwell and of ballads to render remunerative such an elegant re-issue of the poet-collector's work.

As to the ballads themselves, the greater number of them are essentially modern, in the wider sense of that word. In form, they are of course, all modern; but we mean that in substance also they are mostly productions of the last two centuries. 'Sir Patrick Spens,' of course, is there, "laying claim to a high and remote antiquity." Robert Chambers had not yet appeared in his iconoclastic rôle to cast discredit on this claim, and almost, if not altogether, prove it to be the work of Lady Wardlaw of Pitreavie. For ourselves, we believe such ascription of antiquity to "traditional ballads" to be in the vast majority of cases quite fallacious. We are inclined to think that few ballads which have not the fortune to be picked up and committed to writing or print by some collector during the lifetime of the generation which produced them, or at least during that of the succeeding generation, ever survive to be collected at all. It would be only a "bull" to say that in all cases where a ballad that can be proved to be ancient is still found orally current, that ballad must have been committed to writing or printing at an early period (of course it must, else how could we prove it to be ancient?); but we more than suspect that in all cases where an ancient ballad is still current, its currency is *due*, directly or indirectly, to its having been thus committed to writing. Our own experience, acquired in a remote district of the country, testifies how easily and naturally a new generation rises, knowing nothing of the songs or ballads of the preceding, save the faint recollection that such and such a song, of which the tune mayhap still dimly haunts their memory, while its words have long since vanished, used to be sung by such and such an old woman; while the new generation has a new set of songs and tunes of its own, received from fresh sources. The same experience also shows how easy it is for a song or ballad to acquire the repute of being *old*. We have repeatedly had productions of the present century sung to us as "real old songs," when their only claim was, perhaps, that the subject-matter was old, and the singer or reciter had himself or herself learned them from old people, and not from books. Only very recently we had an inquiry from an intelligent gentleman as to the value of a "crown" in ancient Scotland, in reference to the mention of that coin in the "old Scots song" of 'Auld Robin Gray.' The inquirer

was quite "dumfounded" on being told that 'Auld Robin Gray' is a modern production; he had learned it from his mother long before he saw it in print, and she always called it an "auld Scots sang"; and, on the strength of this traditional evidence, he was disposed to disbelieve any statement to the contrary. It will probably be said, that even granting these conditions now prevail, and that our old ballads are only too surely dying out, this is due to the general spread of education and the all-penetrating agency of the printing-press; but that in earlier times, when education was the exception, and penny papers and penny gaffs alike unknown, the case was very different. But the answer is, that, so far as we can judge, every past age did produce its own crop of ballads and songs, which, despite the want of newspapers and music-halls, did somehow get disseminated; while, so far as we can summon evidence to our aid, these did not continue in popular memory to a succeeding age, and, if cited then at all, are cited by some collector who knew them from MS. or printed copies, or at least by those who were dependent on such copies for their knowledge of them. Thus, of the long list of tales, ballads, and songs given by the author of 'The Complaynt of Scotland,' in 1548, it can be shown that of almost all those dating to earlier times than his own, printed editions had appeared in Scotland or England during his own lifetime. Of those presumably of his own age, we know no more than the names, except in the case of the few preserved in contemporary MSS. It has never been pretended that any of those not so caught up at the time have ever been found floating in the oral tradition of the present or last century. Nay more, George Bannatyne, whose omnivorous zeal burst forth only a generation later, appears to have found few or none of them in existence, even in *his* day. He did, indeed, find parodies, "godified" versions of some, but then these "godified" versions had been committed to the custody of printer's ink. After the wild outlaw life which had prevailed on the English and Scottish Border was put a stop to by the union of the two kingdoms under James the First, the memory of the daring deeds of the marauders lingered in the affections of their children and grandchildren; where, lighted up by the glamour of the past, and freed from all the vulgar associations that attended the Border thieving when it was in real operation, the stories of many of their daring burglaries and hair-breadth escapes, which must have seemed romantic and picturesque to men now reduced to the position of mere shepherds and day-labourers on their barren hills, blossomed forth in song, celebrating that traditional golden age when an outlaw could present himself in silk and burning gold in face of a king. Several of these ballads were printed in the 'Hawick Museum,' 1784, being "communicated by a gentleman well skilled in the antiquities of the Western Border." When Sir Walter Scott compiled [and wrote] his *Border Minstrelsy* in 1802, he found these, or some of them, very popular in Liddesdale, as they could scarcely fail to be, having been so recently printed in a neighbouring town, but he found nothing else similar to them surviving in the oral traditions of the people; albeit, two "Border Ballads" were palmed upon him as genuine antiques, though afterwards known to

be written by Surtees. From all of which, we conclude that ballads do not usually, according to the orthodox belief, get handed down from age to age, receiving alteration and transliteration at the mouths of each succeeding generation, but still remaining substantially the same. Is the work of the ballad-collector then vain? Nay, verily; if ballads are thus fugacious, the greater the need to fix them as they fly, and the greater the meed of the collector who thus fixes them for our study and delectation, and the gratitude of after ages. It is, probably, a chief element of pleasure to many a reader of a ballad to fancy that the production which he enjoys is the work of the anonymous and shadowy great ones of centuries ago; and his relish for it would perhaps be materially lessened by knowing that it was the work of a mere "modern" mortal. But there are drops of consolation in his cup of bitterness; the modern mortal will be a veritable ancient to the reader of three centuries hence; and if the nineteenth-century reader wishes to taste the actual things which delighted his forefathers and foremothers three centuries before him, he can find them in the collections of Bannatyne and Maitland, in the ballads of Sempil, in the 'Ballads from Manuscript' of the Ballad Society, and the many other modern collections that reproduce from copies made at the time the lays which delighted their predecessors three centuries ago.

Memoir of the Comparative Grammar of Egyptian Coptic and Ude. By Hyde Clarke. (Trübner & Co.)

THIS is an attempt to show the affinity of the Ude language with the Egyptian, and its descendant, the Coptic. Ude is now spoken, according to Mr. Clarke, only in two villages of the Caucasus, Wartashin and Nij, and even there it is becoming extinct; but there is no reason to doubt that it once covered a larger area. Mr. Clarke identifies the speakers of this language with that Egyptian colony in Colchis described rather circumstantially by Herodotus (ii. 102). Without giving much weight to that tradition in itself, Mr. Clarke considers it to be supported by linguistic evidence. His method of dealing with this evidence is that of Dr. Latham; he gives lists of words denoting the simpler relations of life, parts of the body, &c., which are more or less alike in Coptic and Ude; these he calls "roots"; and principally from these he infers the identity of the two languages; but he also attempts some description of the Ude phonetics, and accounts for the difference of the two grammars by the fact that Ude has been for ages under the influence of foreign grammars. He would have accepted, no doubt, the support which identity of grammatical forms would have given to his theory; but he does not consider the want important, because he holds that "the test of root-words is the best when properly applied," i.e., when the words belong to the classes above mentioned. From this principle we dissent. We hold that, in the absence of any sufficient grammatical evidence, a problem of this kind is insoluble. Identity of words may lend help to a theory which has other and better support, but by themselves such lists are perfectly deceptive. In the present case, we are invited to hold

Coptic and Ude akin because of resemblances of "roots," such as—

	Coptic.	Ude.
Man	sa	isha
Woman	shimi	shumah
Eye	bal	pul
&c.	&c.	&c.

But these are actual words, which must have been subject to the ordinary influences of phonetic change from time immemorial. Is there the slightest probability that we have in any one of them anything like the form which they had in the supposed day when Coptic and Ude still formed one language? And if not, what is the use of comparing them? The two languages, on any hypothesis, existed in widely-separated districts apart for centuries. Each (especially the Ude) was exposed to foreign influences; there was everything to cause divergence, no cause (like a common literature) to help to maintain a common type. We are told that the words in the different dialects of North America change so rapidly that books written in them become totally useless in the course of a generation. This being so, could anything short of a miracle have kept these words the same through so long a time? Must they not, on the contrary, by every law of probability, have reached their final identity (or resemblance) from original difference? And what then becomes of the argument? It would almost seem that the idea that these word-forms are ultimate has arisen from calling them "roots." But if we take the same or similar words in languages whose structure can be analyzed (and no others can give us any certain knowledge), we shall not find that they are roots. A root is an ultimate form, not commonly in actual use, from which, by different suffixes, different words are made; it expresses the idea of some action, and the words derived from it express first realized forms of that action, then things whose most noticeable characteristic is one of those forms of action. There is no reason whatever to suppose that the process has been any different in languages where the same analysis is impossible. In these, we cannot arrive at the really ultimate forms: we cannot say here is root, there is suffix; we cannot say these roots and those suffixes are identical in these two languages, or have only suffered such changes as we know were inevitable from the phonetic laws of the respective languages; we cannot prove anything at all about them, and we must acquiesce in our ignorance. But we must not take a term like "father-in-law" and call it a root.

Another element of uncertainty in comparison of words in different languages lies in the fact that many words come to be used by the same people to express one idea; and the new terms often displace the old. Mr. Clarke allows this to be a result of foreign admixture; but it is quite common when there is no reason to suspect anything more than the changes which are common to every living language. Greek and Latin are certainly as cognate as Coptic and Ude can be; but what do we find in them if we take Mr. Clarke's own terms? Man is *άνθρωπος* and *homo*, woman is *γυνή* and *mulier*,—words which have probably nothing to do with each other; eye is *ὄφθαλμός*, *ὄμμα*, and *oculus*,—words which come from the same root no doubt, but after widely different histories; and so on. The old common term

has fallen out in at least one language, and others have taken its place. Are we entitled to assume the converse of the proposition before us, and decide that Greek and Latin are not connected? It will be said these are only the exceptions, and that numerous instances of identical words could be given. But which list are we to follow? We need some test to know which is the true list—that which shows the languages to be the same, or that which shows the languages to be different. It is not pretended that any other additional test can be used, except the grammatical one; and as that is sufficient in itself, when historically applied, we may fairly dispense with the other, except as an occasional assistant.

It would be unjust to Mr. Hyde Clarke not to notice that he does not think mere identity of words sufficient; he compares also words which have been changed in the several languages upon some phonetic principle. If this could be fully carried out, the method would be much more valuable. For example, if it could be shown that *s*, *sh*, in Coptic, regularly correspond to *k*, *kh*, in Ude, an important result would have been reached. But from another table (p. 17, bottom), it would seem that the guttural is not unfrequently found in Coptic, where the sibilant occurs in Ude. This disturbs our faith in the value of the phonetic law.

Memoir of Mrs. Barbauld, including Letters and Notices of her Family and Friends. By her Great-Niece, Anna Letitia Le Breton. (Bell & Sons.)

"SURELY this book is published thirty years too late," was a critic's judgment on taking up this memoir of Mrs. Barbauld. And yet, how readable and pleasant are the lives, but lately written, of several who were her contemporaries. There is Mrs. Montagu, and there is Mrs. Piozzi, to go no further; and Mrs. Barbauld might be made the subject of a not less interesting study, if only the treatment showed skill and the arrangement care.

The England of those days was so different from the England of to-day. Provincial towns vied with London itself as centres of intellectual thought and literary effort. Norwich had her Taylors and her Opies. Lichfield rejoiced in the philosophical poetry of Dr. Darwin and the sentimental stanzas of Miss Seward. Liverpool was learning from her own Roscoe the story of the merchant princes of mediæval Florence; and at Warrington (also in Lancashire), where Mrs. Barbauld's early years were spent, there was a remarkable group of Nonconformist tutors, of whom Priestley was the most distinguished.

In those days, politics ran high among the men, and each turn of the French Revolution was watched with the keenest and most intense interest. Then, as now, literary ladies mustered strong, but their taste lay in the direction of moral essays rather than of doubtful novels. Then was the palmy time of letter writing, when large quarto sheets, closely written and crossed, passed from London to the country, or from county town to county town, with their weekly budget of news; and then Members of Parliament knew to their cost all the social pains and penalties, the coaxing and the worrying, that attached to the privilege of franking.

A well-written sketch of those times is always entertaining, and we opened the book before us with eagerness. We have been sadly disappointed. A long unnecessary account of ancestors of the Aikin family,—several pages of extracts about Warrington Academy,—a bundle of letters, chiefly Mrs. Barbauld's correspondence with Miss Edgeworth,—and a few of Mrs. Barbauld's poems,—and this is nearly all. There is no adequate sketch of Mrs. Barbauld's domestic life or literary labours. We learn far too little about her friends or her books,—her management of her school or her future relations with her pupils. Again, the printing of this book is not what it should be. The extracts and the letters are all in the same type as the original matter, and, quotation marks being rarely given, it is not easy to tell at a glance where we are, and whose opinions we are reading.

Mrs. Barbauld was born at Kibworth Harcourt, in Leicestershire, in 1743. When she was fifteen, her father, Dr. Aikin, was appointed theological tutor of a dissenting academy, just established at Warrington. This academy, which barely existed thirty years, had an amount of influence far greater than is commonly recognized. In a small country town were collected together such men as John Taylor, Aikin, Enfield, and Priestley, and under their care were placed the sons of many of the leading Nonconformists of that day. Among their pupils, too, were some destined to be known in after-life beyond the Nonconformist circle: Hamilton Rowan and Malthus, Dr. Percival the physician, and Sergeant Heywood, the author of 'The Vindication of Mr. Fox's History.' This academy was a head-quarters of advanced opinion in politics and in religion; and it was from this time that the Unitarian sect fairly emerged out of a stagnant Presbyterianism into an energetic life, which, having lasted about a century, seems now to be losing itself in a newer Theism.

Mrs. Barbauld always spoke of Warrington with much affection. The amusements were chiefly of the old-fashioned intellectual kind. The tutors wrote *vers de société*, and Dr. Priestley used to say that some verses of his first made Mrs. Barbauld try her hand at poetry. *Bouts rimés* and acrostics were also in vogue, and we remember seeing a most tender acrostic written by Mrs. Barbauld herself (then, of course, Miss Aikin) to one of the pupils. In 1773 the first volume of Miss Aikin's poems was published, and the great Mrs. Montagu writes to congratulate the new authoress. She is delighted at opening a correspondence with Miss Aikin; she prefers always to indulge an admiration of excellence rather than cherish a secret envy of it; she wishes to live under the benign empire of the muses; she has infinite pleasure in finding Miss Aikin's moral character returns the lustre it receives from her mental accomplishments; she hopes to see her in London, and will gladly send her any book she wishes; meanwhile (in a postscript), "I made my friend Gen. Paoli very happy by presenting him with your poems. The muses crown virtue, when fortune refuses to do it."

A year or two later (the exact date is omitted), Miss Aikin made the sad mistake which was to cloud her entire life. A young Frenchman, named Rochemont Barbauld, was

a pupil at the academy. He fell in love with Miss Aikin, as, indeed, had Hamilton Rowan and others besides; but of all her admirers, this Barbauld was the least eligible. He was poor, insignificant in appearance, of strange flighty manners, and had been once, at least, absolutely insane. She could hardly care much about him, but she fancied that if she disappointed him he would go mad again. Besides, she had just been reading the 'Nouvelle Héloïse,' and this edifying book seems to have partly turned her own head, and impelled her to a course as romantic as it was disastrous. Never was a truer and nobler wife. Mr. Barbauld had repeated fits of insane frenzy, yet she bore with him and watched over him for many long years. She helped him with his school, and did what she could to lighten the duties which fell to him as minister of a Unitarian chapel. At last her life was in danger. He had rushed at her with a knife, and she had barely escaped his violence. She was now obliged to leave him, and soon after he escaped from a keeper, and his body was found in the New River. His death must, in some sense, have been a relief to that poor tried woman; yet she had grown attached to him during that time of suffering, and she felt the loss more than could seem possible. No more affecting lines can easily be found than some which she then wrote. Here are three of the stanzas:—

'Tis not for thee the tears I shed,
Thy sufferings now are o'er;
The sea is calm, the tempest past,
On that eternal shore.

No more the storms that wreck'd thy peace
Shall tear that gentle breast;
Nor summer's rage, nor winter's cold,
Thy poor, poor frame molest.

Thy peace is sealed—thy rest is sure—
My sorrows are to come;
Awhile I weep and linger here,
Then follow to the tomb.

After all, there must have been something good about the man to have won the regard of such a woman, and she has spoken elsewhere of his cultivated mind and kindly nature. One characteristic anecdote of them both we remember to have heard. They were in a boat, when a storm suddenly arose, and there was real and imminent danger. Mr. Barbauld at once gave in. "My dear Letitia, let us perish together."—"I've no idea of perishing," was the answer; "take an oar, and give me another."

Among their pupils, perhaps the most distinguished was the first Lord Denman, who always spoke most affectionately of his old instructress; another was afterwards Sir William Gale, the well-known antiquary. They had no children of their own, but adopted a son of her brother Charles, and it was for him that she wrote her 'Early Lessons' and her 'Hymns in Prose.'

The school at Palgrave was given up in 1785, and after a year or two spent on the Continent and in London, they settled down at Hampstead. Again they moved to Stoke Newington, and in 1808 her husband's death occurred.

She was now freer than she had been since her girlhood for literary work, but her zest for it was no longer what it had been. Her best work had already been done, and, with the exception of a fine poem, entitled 'Eighteen Hundred and Eleven,' she wrote nothing more of much

importance. The spring of effort was then fairly broken by the cruel and unmanly article of the *Quarterly Review*. Those were the bad times when political bias was the motive of literary criticism, and when nothing could be written too crushing or too personal if the politics of the author were other than the politics of the reviewer. In this particular review insult was heaped on insult. Mrs. Barbauld had "miserably mistaken both her powers and her duty in exchanging the birchen for the satiric rod." She had thought it right to "dash down her shagreen spectacles and her knitting-needles" in order to save the State. She was "this fatidical spinster," and her satire "is satire on herself alone." We can hardly wonder if Mrs. Barbauld, no longer young, withdrew with a sick heart from a toil which brought with it this reward. The poem itself, though too melancholy and somewhat artificial, abounds in noble thought and striking couplets. It is here that Macaulay's "New Zealander" was anticipated, as some wanderers among "London's faded glories" climb a crumbling turret, and see below them only scattered hamlets—

And, choked no more with fleets, fair Thames survey
Through reeds and sedge pursue his idle way.

The years now glided on calmly and uneventfully. She had loving relatives and admiring friends to cheer and solace her. At last, in the March of 1824, she passed away, without a struggle, in her eighty-second year. It was a death befitting the author of those most exquisite lines on "Life,"—lines which Wordsworth once said he would rather have written than any lines of his own. We must find room for the concluding stanza, less familiar than it should be:—

Life! we've been long together,
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather;
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear;
Perhaps 't will cost a sigh, a tear;
Then steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time;
Say not Good night, but in some brighter clime
Bid me Good morning.

Among Mrs. Barbauld's closest friends were Hannah More and Joanna Baillie, and with Miss Edgeworth she had a correspondence lasting over several years. These particular letters, which form no inconsiderable part of this volume, are not Mrs. Barbauld's best. There is something a little stiff and restrained about them. The fact is, that the acquaintance was chiefly by letter, and even when Miss Edgeworth came to London, she was too much *fêted* to be able to give much time to her dear friend. Thereupon arose a "delicate dilemma," and for two years the ladies, hardly knowing on what terms they were to be, never wrote to one another. At last, Mrs. Joanna Baillie suggests to Mrs. Barbauld that it looks as if she had taken offence at not having seen more of Miss Edgeworth when in London. So Mrs. Barbauld writes again, and hopes, "on the knees of my heart," that her dear Miss Edgeworth will forgive her. And then Miss Edgeworth, "on the knees of my heart," thanks Mrs. Barbauld for her condescension and goodness, and all goes well again.

It was in letters to her own family, when she writes freely and naturally, that Mrs. Barbauld is at her best. Her criticisms, too, are always sensible. Here is an extract about Dr. Darwin, which we take from an unpublished letter now before us:—

"I have been reading, with great pleasure, your friend, Dr. Darwin's poem, on the 'Loves of the Flowers.' There is more poetry in it than in any piece I have perused a long time; the invocation at the beginning and the description of a balloon particularly struck me; but it is not even in his power to render interesting such shadowy and fanciful beings, or marriages so contrary to all our modes of thinking."

We cannot here do more than just allude to Mrs. Barbauld's writings. Quite the most popular is her 'Hymns in Prose,' which has passed through numberless editions, and still holds its own. There is, perhaps, no other book in the language of the same class,—or, if there be, it is of very inferior merit. In simple illustrations, drawn from natural objects, and with a graceful, and almost rhythmical, flow of words, Mrs. Barbauld tracks out the various proofs of God's love and greatness. The theology is so simple, the picturesque touches so abundant, that the youngest child can understand and value these 'Hymns in Prose.'

Mrs. Barbauld's poems are of various quality. Some few have an old-world formality about them; many are beautiful, and well deserve to be re-published. There are some lines in 'An Address to the Deity' of almost the highest stamp. Her essays are also good, thoughtful, and vigorous; but they would, perhaps, not be appreciated as they were when they first appeared, and when essays were all in fashion.

We have had so much pleasure in recalling past memories respecting Mrs. Barbauld, that we regret all the more the inadequacy of the present Life. We really think it would have been better if Mrs. Le Breton had re-edited Miss Lucy Aikin's memoirs of her aunt, with, of course, the necessary additions; for Miss Aikin acted, as did Talfourd, in the case of Charles Lamb, and made her story unintelligible by omitting any mention of the sad insanity by which it was embittered. Such blunders as we find at pages 34 and 41 would have been avoided, and we should have had several capital letters, which are here left out.

However, we will forgive Mrs. Le Breton everything, if she will let us have a careful and complete edition of Mrs. Barbauld's poems. They have been too long neglected; and both for their own excellence and as a memorial of a distinguished authoress of a past generation, we should be glad to have them.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Young Mr. Nightingale. By Dutton Cook. (Low & Co.)

Out of Court. By Mrs. Cashel Hoey. (Hurst & Blackett.)

The Vicissitudes of Bessie Fairfax. By Holme Lee. 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

A Friend at Court. By A. C. Ewald. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

THE first two novels on our list resemble each other in both being clever and readable, without being well constructed. Mr. Dutton Cook's is the more natural and life-like of the two, but the less well built up. Mrs. Cashel Hoey's is a more regularly-developed novel, but spoilt by having a purpose, which is to discredit divorce. Nevertheless, both books are much above the average "novel of the week." Mr. Dutton Cook is peculiarly happy in a point in which

most novelists signally fail, namely in the management of dialect. His western talk never bores the reader for one moment, but, on the contrary, greatly adds to the amusement with which one reads his already and otherwise amusing pages.

Our readers may reassess themselves, for in spite of its remarkable title, Holme Lee's book contains no reference to anything miraculous, or to the doctrine of transmigration in any form. It is not the Protean character of Miss Fairfax, but the incidental changes in her fortunes that the title is intended to indicate. The moral to be deduced from her adventures is the old one, that true love may sometimes outweigh the accidents of birth and fortune, and that true nobility of character and refinement of mind are not inseparably connected with the advantage of an educated ancestry. The hero, Harry Musgrave, whose genius raises him above his original circumstances, is a fine specimen of a gentleman in the only real sense of the word, and it is unnecessary for the purposes of fiction to advert to the fact that such cases are necessarily exceptional. Bessie herself is a warm-hearted girl, loyally attached to the humble friends who loved her when her aristocratic ones ignored her existence, and constant in her resolution not to lose their tried attachment for the sake of the large worldly advantages which might accrue to her when her circumstances are altered by the recognition of her blood-relations. She is not perfect: her very virtues cause her to assume an attitude a little too defiant to her aged and solitary grandfather; but she endeavours to do her duty to him and in reconciling him to the family of a son from whom he has become estranged, confers a benefit upon him at the expense of her own prospects of inheritance. When the pride of her lover has been so sobered by the loss of his health, and of the dreams of ambition which depended on it, that he will accept the position of dependence on the fortune of a wife, Bessie's happiness is consummated in the opportunity of showing her devotion. Some minor characters in the book, the caustic Mr. Phipps, the tender-hearted though patrician Lady Latimer, honest Miss Buff, with her practical benevolence, are all good in their respective degrees. Lady Latimer's tactics in view of what she considers Bessie's *mésalliance*, and their final collapse under the influence of womanly pity, are admirably described.

Mr. Ewald's book is written in a jaunty conversational style, and in spite of the real thinness of its texture will be read because it is easy to read. The University boat-race appropriately introduces us to the hero, a young athlete from Oxford, and, on the whole, a pleasing and natural specimen of the genus. The fortunes of this young gentleman, from the time of his introduction to Lord Salamis, the minister, till the period when a good appointment and a happy marriage reward his very endurable toils, constitute the subject of the book, which is mainly used as a thread on which to hang the erudition and opinions of the author. There is a rather complicated bit of villainy about a will, but otherwise the story is singularly devoid of incident. The characters are various, and superficially well sketched, but there is no attempt at anything deeper

than social characteristics. Kingairloch, a Scottish man of letters, who raves against the Germans, and Colonel Mowbray, Kit's uncle, a man of the world in the most limited sense, are the best. The author is apt to be inaccurate in details. "The glories of our birth, (not our wealth) and state," are the "shadows, not substantial things," familiar to our youth; and it is perhaps allowable to remark that the village of Cromer, in Norfolk, has only one church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. DUDLEY BAXTER has published, through Mr. Bush of Charing Cross, an answer to Mr. Goschen's local-taxation report, in which he seems to us to come off victorious, so far as principle is concerned; but, then, in taxation there is no such thing as principle.

In the autumn of 1872, Capt. Cooke, who, though now an infantry officer, formerly belonged to the 4th Hussars, was present at the exercises of the Austrian Cavalry at the Camp of Instruction at Bruck, and was so convinced of the excellence of the system, that he was induced to translate the work on *Austrian Cavalry Exercise*, from the abridged edition of Capt. Illia Wornovits, of the General Staff (H. S. King & Co.). The result of the seven weeks' war of 1866 showed the military authorities at Vienna that a complete revolution in drill tactics, and organization, in fact, in everything connected with their army, had become indispensable. The Austrian troops had displayed great gallantry, yet on every occasion save one during the campaign they were worsted. With admirable wisdom the Austrians determined to go to school again, to discard past traditions, and to re-constitute, re-organize, and re-train their army as completely as if it had been just raised. Working zealously and steadily, but quietly, during the past seven years, they have every reason to be satisfied with their docility, perseverance, and clear-sightedness. One of their reforms consisted in abolishing the distinction between heavy and light cavalry. The new organization was introduced in 1869, when an Imperial Order decreed "that the whole of the cavalry was to be mounted on the same class of horse, have the same description of sabre, and be armed with breech-loading carbines." The cavalry now consists of 41 regiments, of which 14 are Dragoon, 16 Hussar, and 11 Lancer regiments. Apparently the Lancer regiments do not carry carbines. A regiment "consists of a staff, 6 field squadrons, and a dépôt cadre; in war the dépôt cadre forms a dépôt squadron, and furnishes a reserve squadron." In peace the regimental staff consists of 10 officers, 18 non-commissioned officers and men, and 5 horses. In war there is an addition of 27 non-commissioned officers and men, and 54 officers, including drivers and draught horses for the train. A field squadron in peace time consists of 5 officers, 166 non-commissioned officers and men, and 149 horses. The only difference in war is that the Pay Sergeant is mounted, and that consequently there is an additional horse. The dépôt cadre numbers in peace 2 officers, 17 non-commissioned officers and men, and 4 horses. In war the dépôt cadre is developed into a dépôt squadron of 8 officers, of whom 3 belong to the staff, 168 non-commissioned officers and men, and 150 horses, and a reserve squadron of 6 officers, of whom 1 belongs to the staff, 167 non-commissioned officers and men, and 150 horses. The total peace establishment of a regiment is 1,073 officers and men, and 903 horses; and the war establishment, 1,431 officers and men, and 1,259 horses. In the event of hostilities, the dépôt squadron trains recruits, and furnishes men to supply gaps in the field squadrons. The reserve squadron is employed as garrison and staff cavalry, and in watching communications, &c. In peace the dépôt cadre does not train either recruits or

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horses, but keeps the books and muster-rolls of reserve and furlough men, and is employed in taking charge of clothing, arms, equipment, and ammunition. It will thus be seen that to enable a regiment to take the field an addition of only 33 non-commissioned officers and men, and 60 horses, some of them draught, is required. Of the additional men required a large number are drivers. The Austrian cavalry may, therefore, for all practical purposes, be considered as permanently on a war footing, the bulk of the augmentations being incorporated in the depot and reserve squadrons. These augmentations are taken from the reserve and furlough men, of whom there must be an ample supply, seeing that service with the regiment does not last longer than three years. The additional officers for the depot and reserve squadrons are obtained from the officers belonging to the cavalry reserve list. The cavalry drill is of the most simple and practical description, nothing whatever being sacrificed to effect. We cannot, however, go into the details of drill and training without dealing with technicalities which would possess but little interest for the readers of this journal. We may, however, point out that a principle never lost sight of is that the squadron should, when in front of an enemy, always follow its leader without waiting for specific words of command. Altogether, we are induced to believe, from a perusal of the book before us, that great progress has, during the last few years, taken place in Austria as regards the organization, training, and tactical handling of cavalry, and that in any future wars the individual excellence of officers and men may lead to happier results than those which have hitherto been attained.

DR. DAVIES, the compiler of *Other Men's Minds; or, Seven Thousand Choice Extracts on History, Science, Philosophy, Religion, &c.*, is evidently expert in the use of the scissors; but why he should have inflicted this bulky volume upon us, we do not know. A large number of his extracts are trash, and Dr. Davies's remarks on the authors from whom he has quoted are not remarkable for sense or accuracy. Of Dr. Davies's own "thoughts" the following may serve as a specimen:—"As Xerxes stood on a lofty eminence, and his eagle eye swept over the immense army in the plain beneath him, brilliant in attire, courageous in spirit, and panting, like himself, for martial glory, the thought that not one of that vast multitude would be alive one hundred years after, so oppressed his great soul, that he burst into a flood of tears. But that thought and those tears neither curbed his towering ambition, nor softened the awful hardness of his heart. Both together might have transformed him into an angel; alas! they left him the very reverse!" Messrs. Warne & Co. publish the volume.

The Popular Recreator, despite its hideous title, seems to be a serviceable manual of amusement, both in-door and out-door. Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin publish it.

L'Espagne Politique, 1868-1873, by M. Victor Cherbuliez, published by Messrs. Hachette, of Paris, is a valuable book on the political state of Spain, rendered half useless, however, by the rapidity of the changes which occur in that country.

ALIPH CHEEM has published, through Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co., of Bombay, a second series of his amusing, but not particularly artistic, *Lays of Ind*. The volume will please the public for which it is intended.

WE have three excellent books of reference before us—*Crockford's Clerical Dictionary*, the most complete book of its kind, published by Mr. Horace Cox; *May's British and Irish Press Guide* (May & Son), a singularly neat and well-arranged little volume; and *Laxton's Builder's Price Book*, published by Messrs. Kelly, a work of established reputation.

WE have on our table *Limited Ownership of Land*, by W. Fowler (Cassell),—*Primitive and Universal Laws of the Formation and Development of Language*, by C. A. Count Goddes Liancourt

and F. Pincott (Allen),—*The Modern Avernus, The Descent of England: How Far?* by Junius Junior (Hatchards),—*An Episode in the Life of Rene*, by G. Grey (Tweedie),—*Saints' Days for the Year, Poems*, by H. Dodds (Provost),—*Memoir of the Life and Writings of the Persian Poet Nizami, and Analysis of the Second Part of his Alexander Book* (Williams & Norgate),—*St. Chad's Day in Lichfield, A.D. 1643, and other Poems*, by the Rev. R. J. Buddicom, M.A. (Parker),—*Squire Hardman's Daughter*, by J. McLaughlin (Tweedie),—*Le Verbe, a Complete Treatise on French Conjugation*, by E. Wendling, B.A. (Simpkin),—*The Climate and Resources of Upper India*, by Lieut.-Col. A. F. Corbett (Allen),—*The Prostrate State, South Carolina under Negro Government*, by J. S. Pike (New York, Appleton),—*Collins's Elementary Science Series: Building Construction, Timber, Lead, and Iron Work*, by R. Scott Burn, 2 vols. (Collins),—*Collins's Elementary Science Series: Building Construction, Brick, Stone, and Slate*, by R. Scott Burn, 2 vols. (Collins),—*Responsibility in Mental Disease*, by H. Maudsley, M.D. (King),—*The A B C Universal Commercial Electric Telegraphic Code*, by W. C. Thue (Spon),—*On the Modified Turkish Vapour Bath*, by J. L. Milton (Hardwicke),—*On Beer, a Statistical Sketch*, by M. Vogel (Trübner),—*The Three Venerable Ladies of England on Church Politics*, by the Rev. S. Kettlewell, M.A. (Simpkin),—*The Colonial Church Chronicle*, Vol. 1873 (Mozley),—*The Children's Hymn and Chant Book*, compiled by a Committee of Parents and Teachers (Marshall),—*The Book of Exodus*, by H. Morris (Longmans),—*Sayings Ascribed to Our Lord*, by J. T. Dodd, B.A. (Parker),—and *Kirchliche Zeitfragen in Vorträgen*, by M. Baumgarten (Rostock, Kuhn). Among New Editions we have *An Elementary Treatise on Quaternions*, by P. G. Tait, M.A. (Oxford, Clarendon Press),—*The Prose Works of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow*, edited by the Author of "Tennysonia" (Chatto & Windus),—*The Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell*, by T. C. Luby (Cameron & Ferguson),—*An Account of the Township of Ilfley, in the Deanery of Cuddesdon, Oxfordshire*, by the Rev. E. Marshall, M.A. (Parker),—*Albert Lunel*, by the late Lord Brougham (Clarke),—*What Katy did at School*, by Susan Coolidge (Ward & Lock),—*Churches, the Many and the One*, by W. A. Garratt, edited, with Additional Notes, by his son, S. Garrett, M.A. (Seeley),—*The Changed Cross*, by the Hon. Mrs. C. Hobart (Gardner),—and *A Simple Way to Pray*, by Martin Luther (Wesley). Also the following Pamphlets: *Familiar Notes on Modes of Teaching English*, by W. S. Lean, M.A. (Longmans),—*Notes and Vocabulary to Emile Souvestre's Philosophie sous Les Toits*, by E. Gowlan (Simpkin),—*The Labour and Money Questions, a New Catechism on Political Economy*, by W. Brown (Montreal, Lovell),—*How to Save Fuel*, by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, M.A. (Chapman & Hall),—*On the Ventilation of Schools, Hospitals, Law Courts, and other Public Buildings*, by G. Ross, M.D. (Collingridge),—*Atmospheric Life Germs*, by W. N. Hartley,—*Lectures addressed to Officers of Volunteer Corps* (Mitchell),—*The Royal Horticultural Society, as it is and as it might be*, by G. F. Wilson (Gilbert),—*Spalding's Cambridge Almanack for 1874* (Cambridge, Spalding),—*St. Stephen's Ark, Remarks on Pall Mall Scepticism and other Forms of Infidelity*, by a Barrister (Reeves & Son),—*Remarks upon the Jurisdiction of the Inns of Court*, by F. Calvert, Q.C. (Ridgway),—*Discipline in County and Borough Gaults*, by J. A. Bremner,—*Stefan Poles v. The Times Newspaper Action for Libel* (Poles),—*A Plea for the entire Suppression of Patronage, the Bane of Her Majesty's Civil Service*, by Lynx (Smart & Allen),—*Lecture on Instinct and Reason* by J. Colquhoun (Blackwood),—and *Prophetic Thoughts humbly submitted for Christian Consideration*, by B. W. Tracey (Guest).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.

Beecher's (H. W.) *Life Thoughts*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Christian Age, Vol. 5, 4to. 5/6 cl.

Church of England Magazine, Vol. 75, roy. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Constable's (H.) *Duration and Nature of Future Punishment*, 4th edit. cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Maclear's (Rev. G. F.) *Manual of Instruction for Confirmation*, &c., 18mo. 2/6 cl.
Neale's (Rev. J. M.) *Sermons in Sackville College Chapel*, Vol. 1, 2nd edit. cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Newman's (J. H.) *Tracts, Theological and Ecclesiastical*, 8/ cl.
Our Children's Pulpit, edited by Rev. J. Edmond, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Robertson's (F. W.) *Sermons*, new edit. 4 vols. cr. 8vo. 3/6 each.
Talmage's *One Thousand Gems*, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Vaughan's (C. J.) *St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans*, 4th edit. 7/6
Vaughan and Urwick's *Bible and the Bible*, 8vo. 1/6 swd.

Poetry.

Church's (R. W.) *Sacred Poetry of Early Religions*, 1/ cl. limp.
Dan an Deir, agus Tiomnoo Ghruill, Two Poems, translated by C. S. Jerran, 18mo. 2/6 cl.
Erskine's (R.) *Gospel Sonnets*, new edit. 12mo. 1/6 cl. swd.
Stent's (G. C.) *Jade Chaplet, in Twenty-Four Beads, Songs from the Chinese*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

History.

Carstairs (W.) *a Character and Career of the Revolutionary Epoch (1649-1715)*, by R. H. Story, 8vo. 12/ cl.
Cherubini, *Memorials illustrative of his Life*, by E. Bellasi, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Reichardt's (Rev. J. C.) *Memorials*, by C. A. Godfrey, 16mo. 2/ cl.
Wentworth's (T.) *Life*, by E. Cooper, 2 vols. 8vo. 30/ cl.

Geography.

Black's *Guides*, new edit. 12mo. cl.: France, Belgium, and Holland, 15/; North of France, 8/6; Normandy and Brittany, 2/6; North East of France, 4/6; Paris, 3/; South of France, 5/; Switzerland, 3/6; Railway Map of Switzerland, 1/6 ds.

Philology.

Festus's (J.) *French Construction*, 5th edit. 12mo. 5/ cl.
German Accidence for the Use of Rugby School, 4to. 2/6 cl.
Gowland's (E.) *Notes and Vocabulary to Souvestre's 'Philosophie'*, 12mo. 1/2 swd.
Grenfell's (E. E.) *Elementary German Exercises*, Pt. 1, 12mo. 1/6 cl. swd.; Pt. 2, 12mo. 2/6 cl. swd.
Sohl's (J.) *Forty-Eight Lessons in German*, 8vo. 3/ swd.
Taine's (H. A.) *History of English Literature*, Vol. 3, 7/6 cl.

Science.

Lyell's (Sir C.) *Student's Elements of Geology*, new edit. 9/ cl.
Oliver's (Prof.) *Illustrations of the Principal Natural Orders of the Vegetable Kingdom*, royal 8vo. 16/ cl.
Parkinson's (S.) *Elementary Treatise on Mechanics*, 5th edit. cr. 8vo. 9/6 cl.

General Literature.

Annual Register for 1873, 8vo. 18/ cl.
Borrow's (G.) *Romano Lavo-Lil*, post 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Calthrop's (Rev. G.) *Lost Sheep Found*, 2nd edit. 16mo. 3/ cl.
Circuit Rider, a Tale of the Heroic Age, by E. Eggleston, 2/ Copner's (J.) *Hero of Elstow*, 12mo. 3/4 cl.
Dasent's (G. W.) *Half a Life*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
De Vere's *Report of Fashions for Spring and Summer, 1874*, 5/ Frieswell's (L.) *Gingerbread Maden*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Latour's *Histoires pour les Enfants*, 2nd edit. 16mo. 2/6 cl.
Law List for 1874, 12mo. 10/4 bds.
Lewis's (M.) *John Fenn's Wife*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Macaulay's (Lord) *Reviews and Essays from the 'Edinburgh'*, 2/ Malton's (Capt. W. D.) *Key to the Queen's Regulations*, 1/ cl.
Marryat's (F.) *No Intentions*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Medical Register for 1874, roy. 8vo. 4/ cl.
Melville's (G. J. W.) *True Cross*, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds.
Paget's (J.) *Paradoxes and Puzzles*, 8vo. 12/ cl.
Pheip's (E. S.) *Tiny*, 18mo. 1/ cl.
Phelps's (E. S.) *Gilbert's Bowing and Reaping*, 12mo. 1/ swd.
Proby's (Rev. W. H. B.) *Stories about the Great King*, 2nd edit. 18mo. 3/6 cl.
Rambles After Sport, by Oliver North, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Riddell's (Mrs.) *Karl's Promise*, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds.
Rouse's *Practical Man*, 14th edit. 2 vols. 16mo. 12/ cl.
Ruff's *Guide to Turf*, Winter Edition, 1873-4, 3/6 cl. swd.
School Board Directory, 1874, edited by D. Mackinnon, cr. 8vo. 5/ hf. bd.
Shingleborough Society, a Novel, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Symington's (M.) *Beattie Gordon's Story*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Wordsworth's *Thoughts for Chimney Corner*, 2nd edit. 2/6 cl.

ROMAN LIBRARIES.

I CANNOT say much in praise of the libraries of Rome. They are poor beside the British Museum or the Bodleian, not to speak of those belonging to several colleges in Oxford and Cambridge. Soon after my arrival I was told, on good ecclesiastical authority, that Biblical literature is not much cultivated here; and a few months' stay has confirmed the truth of the statement. Having occasion to refer to several books in that department, which I could not conveniently bring from home, I inquired for the best libraries in Rome, hoping to find some at least of the needful volumes. But my success has been small, for recent literature is poorly represented in the libraries. I wished to get some help towards the history of opinion about Antichrist, but soon discovered that I must wait for the wished-for light, even on that formidable person, till my return to London. With the Apocalypse, one can easily see who or what is meant by the name; but it is hard to trace, without certain books, the varying views of scholars as to the great adversary of Christ.

I went first to the Casanatensian, so called from the Neapolitan Cardinal Casanata, who bequeathed it to the Dominicans. This has more printed books

than any library in Rome. One may say, however, that after 1750 it is all but a blank, very few works having been added since that date. The funds of the fraternity must have been spent on monks rather than books. In the convent to which the library is attached, the General of the Dominicans lived till very recently; Galileo was forced to kneel there; and thence issued the most cruel sentences, as the fires once lighted in the Campo di Fiore, which I can never pass without thinking of Giordano Bruno, could abundantly testify. As the Government still allows two or three monks to remain and attend to the library, females are unjustly excluded. After turning over the volumes of the Catalogue (mostly in MS.) for several names, I gave up the pursuit, not without telling the librarians that there is a sad deficiency in modern, especially German works. The reader will form a better idea of the deficiency from a list of the authors or works I was in search of:—Bruder's 'Concordance to the Greek Testament'; Fürst's 'Concordance to the Hebrew Bible'; Stephens's 'Thesaurus Lingue Græcæ,' by Hase and Dindorf; Meyer's German Commentary on the New Testament; De Wette's 'Handbuch' to the New Testament; De Wette's German translation of the Bible; Lücke's Commentary on the Johanneine Writings; Jahn's 'Einleitung' to the Old Testament; Ewald's Writings on the Scriptures; Manning's Sermons and Pastorals; Lachmann's Greek Testament; Tischendorf's Greek Testament; Renan's 'Antichrist.' None of the above could I find, except the first edition of Stephens's 'Thesaurus,' now antiquated, and three works of Jahn—his 'Hermeneutics,' and the Appendix to them in another volume; the Latin compendium of his 'Archæology,' published in 1814; and his 'Hebrew Grammar.' His large 'Archæology,' in German, which is his best book, his edition of the Hebrew Bible, and his 'Einleitung' to the Old Testament, are absent. It is singular that no leading edition of the Greek Testament since Wetstein's (I do not include Bengel's in the list) is in the library, neither Griesbach's, nor Lachmann's, nor Tischendorf's.

The result of my visit to the Angelica Library, kept by the Augustinian monks of the adjoining church, was similar. Taking the same list of authors, I looked for them all. The blank there was almost identical with that of the Minerva or Casanatensian. I found the first edition only of Stephens, the compend of Jahn's 'Archæology,' and what is styled in the Catalogue his 'Introduction to the Pentateuch.' After Wetstein's, none of the leading Greek Testaments, not even Bengel's, is there. But the edition of Tischendorf's (1842) dedicated to the Archbishop of Paris, the least valuable of all that scholar's Testaments, is in the library. I was told by some of the Roman priests that the Angelica is good in Biblical works; but experience did not justify the assertion. Curiously enough, I saw there a copy of James's 'Bellum Papale,' which aims a deadly blow at Papal infallibility. On my first visit to the Angelica, I noticed a Republican copy of Walton's 'Polyglott' (without Castle's Lexicon) entered in the Catalogue "prima et correctissima editio!" and old Grabe spelt *Græbe*—mistakes which I pointed out to the monkish librarians, saying they should be corrected. I did not expect, however, that they would; and found, at my next visit, that the entries were untouched.

The libraries of which I have been speaking are extensive, and in some respects valuable. The Minerva is said to have more printed books than the Vatican, above 120,000 in all; while the Angelica has 80,000. In the interests of literature, I am glad that the Government has appropriated both; for there is hope of their being utilized and improved. It is high time that they should be transferred to those who will consult the requirements of modern readers, and move along with the spirit of the age, a thing which ecclesiastics are slow to do.

The Library of the Propaganda is very much of the same character as those already named. It has a large stock of old books, good editions of

the Fathers, and works on scholastic divinity. Since it got the library of Gregory the Sixteenth, few additions of importance have been made to it. Of recent German works on the Bible it has none. Meyer's Commentary on the New Testament, De Wette's excellent Handbook on the same, De Wette's German translation of the Bible, Lücke on John, Bleek on the Epistle to the Hebrews, and all such are absent. The writings of the Tübingen school are naturally wanting also. The critical editions of the Greek Testament, published by Lachmann and Tischendorf, are unknown; but the latter's Paris edition is there. I was pleased to find a copy of Fürst's Hebrew Concordance; but not Bruder's Greek one. None of Jahn's important books is there, neither his 'Einleitung' nor his large 'Archæology.' Ewald finds no place on the shelves. Even the Paris edition of Stephens's 'Thesaurus' is imperfectly represented; nothing after the first two volumes given by Gregory the Sixteenth is to be seen. Want of funds is alleged as the reason of the deficiency in works published since A.D. 1800, and I am not disposed to question the statement. Yet the present state of the Library may be taken as an index of the progress which Biblical studies have made in the Propaganda. I thought that the heads of the institution were alive to all movements in the theological world, that they watched German rationalism, French infidelity, and English liberalism with a steady eye, ready to confront them one and all with the old weapons of the Church; but my opinion is now altered. The works of Protestants, and even some of Roman Catholics, are simply ignored. New knowledge is suspicious or dangerous. At all events, it is useless. The Council of Trent did enough to fix the canon and the authentic text.

Disappointed in my search for libraries having modern, and especially German, books connected with the criticism and interpretation of the Bible, I was referred by a Very Rev. Monsignor, to whom I owe many thanks for his great courtesy, to the Professor of Dogmatic Theology in the Propaganda. He possesses, so I was told, the modern Biblical works I was in quest of. But though this amiable scholar has a very good private library at San Calisto, he has not German commentaries in their original language. I was pleased to find, however, that he possesses all Clark's translations, and such expensive volumes as Fürst's Hebrew Concordance and Bruder's Greek. He is also familiar with Renan, Reuss, and Colani. De Wette, Meyer, and Lücke on the New Testament he does not know. But he is the most scholarly Romanist ecclesiastic I have met with—an honest Benedictine. As soon as he saw me, he held up the volume of Horne's 'Introduction' which I wrote, but knew nothing of the three-volume 'Introduction to the Old Testament' which followed and superseded it. I did not expect to find in a private library all that I wanted; yet it was a pleasure to make the acquaintance of such a man, who exhibits some of the best characteristics of the Irish, not the least of which is their disposition to oblige.

The Vatican is so poor in printed works that I never dreamt of seeking in it what I wanted. All that I wished to see there was the Codex Vaticanus, which I expected to find, at least in part, at the Propaganda, because of its being recently printed. Subsequently I visited Signor Cozza, who succeeded Vercellone as editor, a young man, agreeable and kindly, who promises an *Isagoge*, or critical introduction. Neither had he the Codex. It is, as he told me, at the Vatican, a few leaves at a time having been brought thence to the Propaganda, and carried back as soon as they were used. Thus the treasure, once so precious, now much less so, is still rigidly looked after as one of the Vatican MSS. But though printed, and accurately so for the most part, there are still peculiarities and niceties which scholars who have an opportunity desire to examine for themselves. Bearing in mind several of its readings, and knowing Tischendorf's criticisms on the first volume of the fac-simile edition, it was my intention to see whether certain places have been exactly reproduced. Some spaces too in the

text of the Codex are not without importance. Fortified with the recommendation of one of St. John Lateran's Canons to Monsignor Martinucci, I wended my way a second time to the Vatican (for the first day I happened to go was a *festa*, and nobody was there that could take out a book or MS. from its locked case), in order to pore over such parts of B relating to the New Testament as concern nice points or difficult readings. Informing the Monsignor of what I had come for, he summoned to his side a reverend father, who is looked up to among the Roman ecclesiastics as a great Oriental scholar, and to whom I had a letter of introduction from a brother Jesuit in England. When asked to specify the Codex I wanted, I said B; but they did not appear to know B; I must give the number, which I did, 1209. Neither was that enough, so that I named farther *Codex Vaticanus*, an epithet which was recognized. Neither B nor 1209 seemed familiar to their ears; though I fondly cherished the idea that everybody who had seen a critical edition of the Greek Testament knew what B means. I was then told that the MS. had been printed, to which I answered that I knew that already, but wished to inspect the Codex itself. The use of the MS. was bluntly refused, because it is in leaves, not bound. Such was the excuse alleged by the Jesuit father. In some little conversation with him immediately after, when he said I had published an 'Introduction to the Old Testament,' he began to decry the similar Introductions of his countrymen, which were all "antiquated and rationalistic." There was no good in them. On my remarking that Eichhorn had done good service, the father did not at all agree; and when I mentioned that even Roman Catholics had some rationalism in their works on the Old Testament, instancing Jahn and Movers, he affirmed that they were not at all good Catholics, and were not held in repute. I knew, however, that these men were scholars, and had done good service to the cause of Biblical literature, more so than any two Jesuit writers that can be named. Thinking it a curious way of proceeding for one to attack my book on the Old Testament, which he had not read, through German scholars, his own countrymen too, but most of them unfortunately Protestants, like myself, I took my leave of the Vatican Library, declining to look at the MS. through a glass case, which I was told I could do, and also to confer with Signor Cozzi about it. The same obstructive policy in relation to this MS., which was followed toward my dear friend Tischendorf, and to others before him, is still practised. How Von Tischendorf was treated he has himself narrated. He was thwarted and stopped in his work. Yet he was the means after all of bringing about the present fac-simile edition of the Codex, lending the Propaganda the types used for the great Sinaitic Codex. It is not my province to inquire why Jesuit influence prevails in the Vatican Library, or why a father of that order should commence, without provocation, an indirect attack on a foreign scholar, to whom he was personally recommended. But it is praise rather than blame, in my estimation, to be classed with the German authors of Introductions who have done so much for the elucidation of the Old Testament, even though they be styled Rationalists. It is not too much to say that they have done more for the right interpretation of the Biblical books than all the disciples of Ignatius Loyola. Indeed, it is impossible to name a single commentator of excellence on the Bible belonging to the Society of Jesus. Cornelius a Lapide wrote on the whole Scriptures, but nobody now thinks of looking at what he said, except such as live in the past. Having undertaken too much, he failed. Though he lived after Calvin, he was far inferior to him in exposition. And as to Bellarmine, he was a poor Hebrew and Greek scholar. His explanation of the Psalms possesses no value; and his 'Institutiones Lingue Hebraicæ' is a meagre compilation, "ex optimo quoque auctore collectæ," as the title-page states. No Jesuit has produced either a good Introduction to the Scriptures or a good commentary. In both departments German

Protestant, but they are stanced Jesuit the Bellarmine induced example Society In learn, borne h of their Roman is said The roy Vatican national debate made consult of the p have be contain secured long of The bes employ which German be glaci Amari, books, produc seen, I would foreign obstruct manag welcom jealous the del I un charge schem benefit of all each h might another Rome schem time fe at leas best i road people it by the w ened the p their their mono the la haps librari as th books sum m to m age, might While cease that when and unde It super Latin doubt instr is sai great pries

Protestants are masters. The plain fact is palpable, however much the Jesuits may thank God they are not like those Rationalists. I have instanced the two most prominent names among Jesuit theological authors, Cornelius a Lapide and Bellarmine, because they would probably be adduced first, by the members of the same order, as examples of celebrated expositors belonging to the Society of Jesus.

In Rome just now, the Jesuits, as far as I can learn, are in little esteem. The Government has borne hard upon them, having appropriated some of their possessions. Driven from the Collegio Romano, they have lost the library there, which is said to contain many works on the Scriptures. The royal seal is now upon it. It is time that the Vatican Library, too, should be converted into national property, as it was declared to be in a debate of the Italian Parliament. It needs to be made accessible with ease to all who wish to consult its books or MSS. There is no catalogue of the printed books, and only some of the MSS. have been described in print. Few know what it contains, for the treasures in it are like prisoners secured by lock. Perhaps it will be the duty ere long of the Government to take formal possession. The best scholars in Italy, however, must first be employed to examine and catalogue the treasures, which will be no light task. With the help of the Germans, probably, they are able for it. I should be glad to see that distinguished scholar, Prof. Amari, employed upon the Arabic MSS. and books, and other learned Italians upon Sanskrit productions. From all that I have heard and seen, I am persuaded that every intelligent Italian would hail the opening of the Vatican; while foreigners, especially those who have found the obstructive measures of those connected with its management a barrier to their use of it, would welcome the event. Too long have suspicion and jealousy pervaded the counsels of its officials, to the detriment of learning.

I understand that the late Minister who had charge of this nation's public instruction, had a scheme by which the city would have been largely benefited. It was in contemplation to make out of all the existing public libraries two or three, each having books of one class. For example, one might be devoted to law, another to philosophy, another to theology, &c. Different quarters of Rome were to have these establishments. The scheme was a good one, but would have required time for execution. It showed that one member at least of the Italian Government was alive to its best interests, and that the country is on the road to advancement. When the rulers of a people are concerned about education, and promote it by inaugurating important reforms, they deserve the warmest praise. Italian unity will be strengthened by Italian education, the secular education of the people at large, leaving clerics to wrangle about their peculiar dogmas, but checking all attempt on their part to prejudice the widest toleration, or to monopolize libraries. The common weal demands the largest freedom compatible with justice. Perhaps it would be better to weed all the existing libraries of worthless works, leaving the remainder as the nucleus of one. The produce of the old books would get new ones, and then a considerable sum should be voted out of the national revenue to make a library adequate to the wants of the age. An extensive central depository of literature might be most convenient for readers in general. While I write, I regret to see that Scialoja has ceased to be Minister of Public Instruction, and that the post is vacant. Changes of ministers, when they have learned the duties of their office, and are desirous of fulfilling them honourably, are undesirable.

It may be that the Roman ecclesiastics are superior to Englishmen in their knowledge of Latin, and ability to write it well, but I have doubts even of this, though I have been otherwise instructed. When Dr. Newman was here, his Latin is said to have been stiff. Doubtless, practice gives greater facility in the use of Latin to these Roman priests, who are necessarily familiar with it in a

degree next to that of their native tongue. But I do not find their written specimens of Latin always classical or excellent. Some of them are awkward enough. In St. Peter's, the centre of Romanism, I observed on the wall a tablet with an inscription beginning, "ad augendam rei divine religionem et ornamdam principis," &c., which would make Cicero stare. In knowledge of Greek, the ecclesiastics here are confessedly inferior. The Vatican borrows men from England and Scotland to prepare the texts of Greek MSS. for such as intend to publish books requiring a superior acquaintance with that tongue. In this respect Cardinal librarians themselves show a wise condescension.

I cannot conclude these remarks without saying that I have met with great kindness at Rome among the ecclesiastics. My access to libraries was easy and unimpeded. I was allowed to see the Propaganda Library, and might have used any of the books there. The way to the Holy Father himself was smoothed for me by men who had never seen me before. In the Vatican alone was I stopped, receiving the same sort of treatment as others experienced before me. Whether the policy of incivility is to prevail there long rests with the Italian Government. But it is plain that the example of the British Museum has had no influence even upon men who availed themselves of its MSS. without impediment, or rather with the kind help of scholars connected with that noble institution. S. D.

GREENE'S YOUNG JUVENAL

My good friend, Dr. Ingleby, has unintentionally attributed to my observations on the identity of Nash with the "byting satirist" and the offended play-maker a positiveness which they were not intended to convey. I merely said that, to my mind, the probabilities were much in favour of Nash being the individual represented by Greene as "young Juvénal"; adding, that if it be established he was that person, we might reasonably presume him to have been "the other" alluded to by Chettle. I am still of that opinion, in spite of my friendly critic's objections to it. The question whether Lodge or Nash is the more likely to have been addressed as "young Juvénal" is much more difficult to determine than Dr. Ingleby appears to believe. I am, of course, aware of the "clue" he mentions, and have been any time these five-and-thirty years, but I no longer attach great importance to that clue. It strikes me as in the highest degree improbable that 'A Looking-Glass for London and England' was Greene's last comedy. That piece was first played, so far as we know, early in 1591; and Greene's memorable admonition to his brother play-wrights was written late in 1592. Is it likely that so copious, so versatile and rapid a writer, who depended on his pen for bread, should for eighteen months have written nothing, however ephemeral, for the stage?

To infer, because no dramatic piece written by him of a later date than 1591 is known, he produced none, is a great mistake. We know that many writings of his friend and contemporary, Peele, were destroyed in the great fire of London; and it has been conjectured, with much probability, that many of Greene's shared the same fate at the same time. His best editor, Mr. Dyce, tells us:—"Only five dramas, the undoubted works of Greene, have come down to posterity. But it is plain that, during the series of years when he was a regular writer for the stage, he must have produced a much greater number of plays; in all probability many of them were never published, and, perhaps, of some which were really printed not a single copy has escaped destruction." We must bear in mind, too, that plays of a light and satirical description were as plentiful as blackberries at that period. Every topic of popular interest and every individual of popular dislike were exhibited upon the stage, when practicable, regardless of decorum.

"Better anger an hundred others than two such as have the stage at commandment," says Gabriel Harvey. Of such "comedies," owing to their too truculent invective, scores were every year pro-

hibited from being played at all, and, perhaps, not more than one in a hundred that appeared upon the stage was ever printed. Besides all this, we have the testimony of Greene himself in the very letter under consideration, that up to the time of his last illness, only a month before his death, "those burs," the actors, had clung to him, and then, in his misery, had deserted him, clearly proving that his connexion with the theatres continued almost to the last.

If, then, Greene did write pieces for the stage after the production of 'A Looking-Glass,' &c., what is more probable than that his young and brilliant "fellow-writer," Nash, assisted him in one or more of them?

In other respects, the evidence, such as it is, all leans to the side of Nash, as a very few words will show.

Greene's address is manifestly to a young man, which Nash then was. It is manifestly to an intimate companion, which Nash appears to have been up almost to the time of the miserable man's last illness. "As Archesilaus Prytaneus," says Meres, "perished by wine at a drunken feast, as Hermippus testifieth, in Diogenes, so Robert Greene died of a surfeit taken at pickled herrings and Rhenish wine, as witnesseth Thomas Nash, who was at the Fatal banquet."—'Palladis Tania,' 1598, fol. 286.

It is evidently to one notorious for the bitterness of his satirical powers, which Nash was, beyond any writer of the time.

On the other hand: firstly, Lodge, in 1592, was not what in those days people called a young man. There is some uncertainty about his age, but he could not have been less than thirty-four or thirty-five years old. Secondly, he could not have been at that time a boon companion of Greene, or dependent in any way on the players for support. He started with Capt. Clarke on a long voyage in 1587; and on the 26th of August, 1591, he left England on a still more distant one with the famous circumnavigator, Sir Thomas Cavendish, from which he is said not to have returned before 1593. The improbability of Greene addressing an admonition of the kind to a man whom he had not seen for such a length of time is too evident to need enforcing. Thirdly, we have no proof whatever that Lodge made himself obnoxious by the severity of his writings. 'A Fig for Momus' is the only production of his which can properly be termed satirical, but that, compared with the scurrilous pamphlets of Nash, is as mild as milk. Besides, 'A Fig for Momus' was not published before 1594.

There is another circumstance in relation to this question, which has not hitherto been noticed, but which appears to me to strengthen considerably the probability of Nash, rather than Lodge, being Greene's "sweet boy." In the very pamphlet, 'Kind-Harts Dreame,' wherein Chettle tells of the trouble Greene's letter to divers play-makers had brought upon him, he introduces a supposititious epistle of Greene to Nash; the inspiration of which appears to be unmistakably derived from the admonitory address in the 'Groat-worth of Wit.' This epistle is too long to give here, but the following extracts can hardly fail to show a resemblance between the two:—"For my revenge, it suffices that every half-eyed humanitary may account it, *instar belluarum immanissimarum seviré in cadaver*. For the injury offered thee, I know I need not bring oyle to thy fire. And albeit, I would dissuade thee from more invectives against such thy adversaries (for peace is now all my plea), yet I know thou wilt return answer that since thou receivest the first wrong, thou wilt not endure the last." . . . "Awake, secure boy, revenge thy wrongs, remember mine, &c." Upon the second question, who was "the other" of Chettle, as Dr. Ingleby pledges himself to establish that he was not Thomas Nash, I forbear to say more than that the fact of Lodge being at sea during the whole of 1592 renders it, apparently, impossible for him to have been "the other," since he could never have heard of Greene's letter at the time when Chettle made the statement prefixed to 'Kind-Harts Dreame.'

H. STAUNTON.

MISSALE AD USUM SARUM AND WILLIAM CAXTON.
11, Abchurch Lane.

By the courtesy of Mr. Rye, Keeper of the Printed Books, British Museum, I am enabled to send you an account of a most interesting volume at present under his care, but belonging to W. J. Legh, Esq., M.P. The book is entirely unknown to bibliographers, and is in folio, double column, black letter. It is noteworthy in two aspects:—

1. It is the earliest known impression of the Salisbury Missal, and has a plain colophon, dated December 4, 1487, which is about five years earlier than the celebrated Rouen edition, dated October 1, 1492, hitherto looked upon as the *editio princeps*.

2. It gives a new fact in the typographical history of England's prototypographer, William Caxton, having been printed for him at Paris by William Maynyal, to whom Caxton must have lent his large device, which appears prominently at the end of the volume. That Caxton's successors employed foreign printers to assist them is well known; but it was not suspected until now that Caxton had initiated the custom. From May, 1487, the date of 'The Book of Good Manners,' to May, 1489, when Caxton finished 'The Doctrinal of Sapience,' nothing is known to have issued from the press at Westminster. Was it because at this time Caxton was employed abroad and, among other things, passed through the press this very Missal? The following is the colophon:—"Missale ad vsuum Sarum cunctientis dei dono magno conamine elaboratum finit feliciter. Exaratum Parisius (sic) impensa optimi viri Guillelmi Caxton. Arte vero et industria Magistri Guillelmi Maynyal. Anno domini M.cccc.lxxxvii., iiii Decembris."

Very little is known of William Maynyal, the Parisian printer. In 1480, working in conjunction with Ulrich Gering, he printed, in small 4to., 'Speculum aureum,' as well as 'Summa de virtutibus cardinalibus,' folio, both in Roman types. Panzer erroneously styles him George Maynyal.

Caxton issued more works connected with the Church than is generally supposed, as some interesting discoveries just made prove, the particulars of which from the pen of another correspondent will, I hope, be published shortly in the pages of the *Athenæum*. WILLIAM BLADES.

P.S. The following extracts are interesting:—
From the Sarum Missal, Paris, 1487.

"I N. take the N. to my wyffe to have & to hold from yt tyme forth for bett'r for wers for fayrer for fowler for ric'r for por'r ye to love & w'rshypp & kepe i sekenes & i helth tyll deth us dep'te yf holy church will suff'r &c."

"I N. take the N. to my weddyt husbond to have & to hold from this tyme forth for bett'r for wers for fayr'r for fowler for richer for porer i sekenes & helth to be obedient & buxom at bed & at borde till deth us dep'te & yf holy church will suff'r &c."

"Wt. this ryng I the wedde & this gold & sylū I the gyffe & wt my body I the wurshypp & wt all my worldly [obliterated] I the indow &c."

The above are from the ceremony of Espousals, and are not printed like the rest of the volume, but inserted in MS., space being left for the purpose, by a contemporary hand, perhaps because the printer did not understand English. In the Rouen Sarum Missal, 1492, hitherto considered the first edition, the corresponding forms are left blank. They are, however, printed in the Sarum Missal, 1497 (on vellum in B. M.), as follows:—

"I N. take the N. to my weddyt wyffe to have and to hold fro this day forward for wers for richer for porer, yn syknyss ad yn helth till deth us depart: yf holi church wult it ordeyn ad therto y plicht the mi trowth."

"I N take the N tho my weddyd husbond to have & to hold fro thys day forward for bitt. for wursse for richer. for porer. yn syknyss and yn helth to be boner ad buxom yn bed ad at bord till deth us dep't. if. holi church it wul ordeyn an ther to y plicht the my trowth."

"Wythys ring y the wed and wyth my body. y. to honowr. and with all my gold y the endowe &c."

In the Hereford Missal, printed at Rouen in 1502, they appear in print as follows:—

"I N vnderfyngye N for my weddyt wyffor better for worse/ for richer for porer yn sekenes & yn helye tyl dey us dep'te as hollychurche hay ordeyned & yerto y plyzth ye my trowye."

"I N underfyngye ye N for my weddyt housbunde for bettere for worse for richer for porer yn sekenes & yn helye. to be boxom to ye tyl dey us dep'te as holy church hay ordeyned. & yerto Y plyzth ye my trowye."

"Wyy yys ryng y ye wedde. and yys gold i seluer ych ye zeue. and wy myne body ych ye honoure."

NOTES FROM BERLIN.

"O FORTUNATE adulescens, qui tuæ virtutis Homerum præconem inuenieris."

Such is the somewhat artificial yet well-grounded compliment Alexander is said to have paid to Achilles; and in truth, if, as Schiller says, "von den Erdengütern allen der Ruhm das höchste ist," the hero without the *vates sacer* would lose the best part of earthly advantages. Only the poet and the artist give the full, the highest expression to great deeds. The words of the one, the works of the other, bequeath to after-generations untarnished the picture of a great past. "Of course it was so," says Mr. Dryasdust, "in those old times, but now-a-days, now-a-days, when we have a thousand voices to wake the echo in the marble halls of Fame, and keep it awake into the bargain, —now-a-days, in the age of telegrams, newspapers, illustrated journals, and 'own' correspondents, what is the use of the poet, the singer, or the artist? They have been superseded, thrust aside, stowed in the lumber-room, like the mail-coaches. Just ask Bismarck. He will tell you what he thinks of journalists: 'People who have mistaken their vocation, my dear sir: nothing but that'; and I believe, if the great Chancellor were once really to unbosom himself, we should learn that, in his heart of hearts, he has no better opinion of poets, artists, and *hoc genus omne*, Shakespeare alone, of course, excepted, because to him he owes his best quotations. Facts, sir, facts. All else is more or less nonsense."

This opinion was not shared by the thousands who, on the 16th of June, 1871, and the following days, stood in crowds from morning to night "unter den Linden," past which the Emperor-King, at the head of his victorious army, made his entry into the capital, in front of a large picture which, as a *velarium*, adorned the *via triumphalis*. It was one ornament among many. There were, too, the improvised statues of heroic size of Germany and Borussia, the busts and the portraits of the King and his paladins; and there hung in the *via triumphalis* four or five more *velaria* quite as large. Yet why did the crowd press to gaze at this one, even after they were tired of sight-seeing, as in Catholic towns one sees the crowd throng to a single shrine which contains the miracle-working bones of some martyr or other?

There was, indeed, something miraculous in this picture. It showed the deeply-stirred spirit of the people a reflection of their feelings,—what shape they had assumed at that eventful moment, when the news came to Berlin, and sped through the land to the last house with lightning speed: "War is declared." A wonderful moment, which only those who lived through it, not those who were conscious of the quiet security of their neutrality, but those who, in their own persons, felt the anger and rage the news excited, saw the excited looks of the thousands who hung round the grey-haired king, when, on that hot July evening, he returned from Ems simultaneously with the news of the war, and who heard the shouts of thousands upon thousands who offered the monarch their fortunes and lives for the most righteous of all wars. One who has lived through all this might hope to be able to reproduce and depict in a poem, or a picture, what he saw and felt, at least so that our descendants may be able to say, "So it was: so it must have been."

The picture I am speaking of did this. What

was it? What did it represent? What was the scene? *Hic et ubique*. Upon earth, among the clouds. Upon earth, whose truest sons are these mighty warriors, who, eager for the fight, throw themselves upon a foe who recoils before their weighty blows; in the clouds, upon which, drawn by two white horses, a chariot comes thundering along, which, strong as it is, seems scarcely able to bear the female figures, whose eyes have but one expression, whose swords and lances all point one way—after the eagle which flies, in front of the war-car, into the darkest clouds, strikes with its talons the Gallic cock and strips it of its plumage.

That these words are quite inadequate to describe the picture, I am fully conscious, even when I look at the large photograph that lies upon my desk before me; and I feel so still more when I think of the huge original and its splendid colouring, on which the rays of the July sun fell. Who could describe it: how the wind curls the manes of the white steeds; how, with dilated nostrils, the horses scent the carnage of the battle-fields; and how the two naked youths who ride the white horses draw their swords, so that we seem only to see the lightning flashes which burst from the black clouds? And then the fight below of the German Landwehr against the Turco and the Guard; a pair of figures, and yet one seems to see a whole battle; indeed, much more than that; in fact, the spirit of those great days is brought before us in the stalwart rider, and we behold in him our Crown Prince leading his followers to the holy fight.

This was the feeling of all who saw the picture. Who was the fortunate painter who could conceive this great design, and could address his countrymen in language that found an echo in the hearts of the educated as well as in those of the poorest? His name had never been heard before by the thousands who gazed on his work, and all felt that they could never forget it—Anton von Werner.

Who was Anton von Werner? People inquired of those who know *ex officio* what goes on in the world of Art, and learned what I will proceed to tell you.

Anton von Werner was born on the 9th of May, 1843, at Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, and so is now at the enviable age of thirty-one. When seventeen years of age, he repaired to the Berlin Academy, then, and, I am sorry to say, now, in a deplorable state, and by no means fitted to be an *Alma Mater* to a child who needed such strong food as Werner. So he gladly accepted an invitation to Carlsruhe, which came from Prof. Ad. Schroeder. Schroeder, who is best known by his pleasant Don Quixote pictures, had rightly recognized great talents in the youth, and wished to train up a worthy pupil. The pupil has surpassed the master: that is the world's way. "Dem grossen Talent folget ein grösserer nach." But the master has not taken it amiss. He remains his pupil's friend, and has given him his eldest daughter in marriage. But that was ten years later. At the time I am speaking of, the youth had other things to think of. He had to study zealously in the studio of Schroeder and other masters, such as F. Lessing and Hans Gude, and to educate himself by friendly intercourse with celebrated writers, such as Scheffel, the illustration of whose works was one of the first tasks the pupil undertook when he was becoming a master himself. But larger pictures also followed. A 'Luther before Cajetan' (1865), 'Conradin of Hohenstaufen and Friederich of Baden hearing the Sentence of Death' (1866), with figures life-size. I have not seen these pictures, but they cannot be bad: Genius does nothing ill; and they are, probably, good, for with them the young artist won the Michael Beer prize for historical painting, and thereby the means of going to France and Italy to continue his studies, of furnishing still further illustrations to the works of his friend (among them the celebrated 'Trompeter von Säckingen'), and of painting a large picture.

The first year of the war, 1870, found him at Kiel, where he completed, for the Aula of the gymnasium there, two great pictures, 'Luther

before the Diet of Worms, and 'The National Uprising of 1813.'

There is a beautiful old German proverb, "Gott führt seine Heiligen wunderbar." And is it not wonderful that at that time such subjects occupied the artist, whom our nation has chosen as the painter of its greatest deeds? and does it not also seem a providential arrangement that the Prince, at whose court the young artist was a welcome guest, the Grand-Duke of Baden, should be the brother-in-law of the man whom the eyes of his people followed with fear and joy amid the smoke of Worth and Sedan, and who, when he lay with his army before Paris, invited to his head-quarters the young painter, whom his brother-in-law had warmly recommended to him?

There Anton von Werner stayed till the 7th of May, 1871, and we know now where he caught the inspiration which showed itself so powerfully in the great picture of the *velarium*.

Since that day, the 16th of June, 1871, the name of Werner has been held in grateful remembrance by the nation; and when, two years later, it was a question who should execute the great fresco in the Hall of the Triumphant column in the Königsplatz, every one, from the Emperor downwards, agreed that Werner was the man. You know the history of the monument, which has grown to its present significance, like a young man to his father's clothes. The column was originally to be a memorial of the Sleswick-Holstein war, which we waged along with Austria; then it was to celebrate, also, the victories which we won over that very Austria two years after; and finally, the triumphs of the war of 1870, which silenced the echoes of the cannon of Düppel and Königsgratz as the roar of the lion does the yelps of the smaller animals in the menagerie.

Whether it be owing to the wearisome length of time during which people have entertained the idea of this monument, or its complicated and confused origin, it has not turned out a work of art such as the countrymen of Schinkel, Cornelius, and Rauch, have a right to claim. Be that as it may, the inner wall of the round hall, supported by sixteen pillars, which is built upon the granite foundation, is to be adorned with a picture which will again bring the "Siegespargel" into repute, and will form an object of pilgrimage for the patriotic multitude. This picture is 'The Struggle with France for German Unity.'

I have been obliged to forego an exact description of the *velarium*, which consisted of a dozen-and-a-half figures upon a proportionately small canvas. How can I attempt to describe a work which occupies more than a thousand square feet, and contains I do not know how many figures, yet not so many as one would expect? The wonderful thing about Werner is, that by means of a bold symbolism he tells us more through a pair of figures than others in whole pictures. He is thoroughly acquainted with the great secret of the great masters to give only "representative men," and, of course, also women. In this gigantic picture we have a figure of Germany, rising in a threatening attitude on this side of the Rhine, while on the bank a fisherman is anxiously drawing his nets. From the clouds on the other side floats a pale figure of the Cæsars, who has in his train Pestilence, Famine, and Death. From this side rush the German youth on foot and on horseback; in front is a figure that can be no other than the bold cavalry leader, Prince Friederich Karl. In the next scene the Rhine is gone. On the battle-field, among corpses and ruins, North and South Germany shake hands in token of brotherly union, under the guise of two men on horseback, of whom one is "our Fritz," and the other the Bavarian General, Von Hartmann. Next we are in the palace of Versailles, indicated by two columns. The German Princes and the Paladins of the Empire, Bismarck, Moltke, &c., salute Wilhelm I. as German Emperor, Jan. 18, 1871, exactly 170 years after Friederich I. made himself King of Prussia. Old Barbarossa wakes in his Kyffhäuser, and the ravens, which for centuries have hung round the hill, fly away.

Some have objected to this introduction of sym-

bolic and allegorical incidents; but I maintain that the artist has happily avoided the dangers which really do beset this mode of proceeding. Allegory is only dangerous to those who have no other mode of expression; but one who, like Von Werner, has completely at his disposal all modes of expression, may, without hesitation, have recourse to allegory. Werner has long ago shown what he is capable of doing as a realist. His magnificent portrait, 'Moltke in his Study at Versailles,' brings before us the man of silence as he is; and in his 'Moltke on Horseback with his Staff Reconnoitering Paris,' in which the cheering artillerymen and the mud which falls in clumps from the gun-carriages are enough to satisfy the most exacting realist. Finally, there is the painting at which I had a glance in the studio of the artist, and which occupied a whole of one side of the room, another representation of the scene at Versailles, without Barbarossa and the ravens, and other allegorical-symbolical apparatus; but instead, we have the stately figure of our grey-haired Emperor, who, from too great modesty, makes way, in the picture on the monument of Victory, for Borussia. This last work the German Princes present to the Emperor, and it will be placed in the White Hall of the palace,—the same hall in which the first German Reichstag was opened.

So Emperor, Princes, and people have unanimously chosen Von Werner as the herald of their glorious deeds, and the Muse of History will not veto the election, but will, on her side, inscribe his name on the tablets of fame. When I think of this, I may apply the adage of antiquity, "Oh fortunate youth, who hast found such Homeric deeds on which to display thy genius."

FRIEDERICH SPIELHAGEN.

Literaryossip.

MR. WINWOOD READE, who, as the special correspondent of the *Times*, had opportunities of seeing the whole operations of the Ashantee War, is writing a complete account of the Campaign. It will be published by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co.

OUR Scotch readers will be glad to learn that the second series of Lord Cockburn's 'Memorials,' which we mentioned some time ago, will appear in a week or two. In the new volume, Lord Cockburn adopts the "Non-Intrusion" view of the ten years' conflict which ended in the "Disruption." The "Moderate" lawyers (Judges and counsel) are, we hear, severely treated. Lord Cockburn, when Solicitor-General, gave it as his opinion that the Veto Act was not beyond the power of the Church of Scotland.

A DEPUTATION from the Council of the Royal Geographical Society waited upon Lord Derby at the Foreign Office last Monday, to ask the Government to contribute towards the defraying of the remaining liabilities of Dr. Livingstone's last expedition, and of the Search Expedition under Cameron, which is now putting its finishing touch to its work, by a journey to Ujiji—to recover the remainder of Livingstone's papers. At present the Government have undertaken only to defray the expenditure attendant on the conveyance home of Livingstone's body. Fears are entertained, we may add, that Lord Derby's instructions may have arrived too late to prevent the dispersion of the deceased traveller's followers.

WE learn that M. Alexandre Dumas contemplates collecting Mlle. Aimée Desclée's letters, and publishing them with a Preface and a portrait of the unfortunate artiste. All those who knew her, will remember how gifted she was with wit in conversation and letter-writing.

THE Monthly Lists of Parliamentary Papers, issued during the months of January and February, 1874, have reached us together. They are, naturally, of meagre dimensions, containing, together, eighteen Reports and Papers, and twelve Papers by Command. Lists of the valuable Commercial and Trade Reports, by H.M. Secretaries of Embassy and Legation, and by H.M. Consuls, published during the year 1873, are subjoined to the January list. The Reports contain matter of more than usual gravity and value, and their appearance is some indication of the programme of the late Ministers for the Session of 1874. There is a return of the Receipts and Expenditure of Local Authorities, accompanied by a return showing the dates to which such amounts are made up, by whom they are audited, &c. There are returns of Local Taxation in England and Wales, for 1871-72; return of the Treasury grants in aid of Local Taxation in 1843, 1853, 1863, and 1873; and returns as to Poor Rate and Pauperism. Some of the points that excited no little contention during the Session of 1873 are recalled to mind by the list. There is a return of the number of Prisoners on Summary Commitment, for each year from 1868 to 1872 inclusive, which is significantly accompanied by a return of all Clerks in Holy Orders in the Commission of the Peace in any County in England or Wales. There is also a return of Formal or Official Enquiries on Wrecks, Casualties, and Collisions between the 1st day of January, 1856, and the 31st day of December, 1872. The words, "by Sea," are not added, but must, of course, be understood.

MR. W. R. S. RALSTON is preparing for the press the lectures on Early Russian History which he lately delivered at Oxford.

MR. ROSS NEIL has a new volume of plays in the press, to be published shortly by Messrs. Ellis & White. Mr. Philip Bourke Marston, of whose first venture also we were able to speak in favourable terms about three years ago, is going to bring out a second volume of poems.

WE hear that on the day of the entry of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh into London the British Museum was open to the public, when, in spite of the show, perhaps also in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, as many as three hundred persons found their way to the Reading-Room.

MRS. MACQUOID, author of 'Miriam's Marriage,' 'Patty,' and other novels, has in the press a work on Normandy, Historical and Descriptive, with numerous illustrations by the writer's husband, Mr. T. R. Macquoid.

SIR W. STIRLING-MAXWELL, Bart., has been at the expense of reproducing, in facsimile, a series of woodcuts, done from drawings made at Constantinople early in the sixteenth century. The title of this work is "The Turks in 1533. A series of drawings made in that year at Constantinople by Peter Coeck, of Aelst, and published from wood-blocks by his widow at Antwerp in 1553; reproduced in facsimile, with an Introduction by Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, Bart." Only 100 copies of this reproduction have been printed, the facsimiles being lithographed from a perfect copy in the Print-Room in the British Museum. Sir William tells us that this is the only perfect copy he has seen. The title

of the original is "Ces Mœurs et fashions de faire de Turcz avec les regions y appartenantes ont este au vif contrefaictes par Pierre Coeck d'Alost, luy estant en Turquie, l'an de Jesu-christ, MD33. Lequel aussy de sa main propre a pourtraict ces figures duysantes a l'impression d'ycelles." The work is so rare that no copy of it is to be found in the Royal Library at Brussels; neither is it mentioned in the Catalogue of Cicognara (Pisa, 1821), nor in the Universal Catalogue of Books of Art (London, 1870).

PROF. BLACKIE is engaged upon a volume of essays to be called '*Horæ Hellenicæ*,' which will be opposed to many of the views of Mr. Grote and Prof. Max Müller. There will be discussions of 'The Theology of Homer,' 'The Prometheus Bound,' 'Mythological Interpretation,' 'The Onomatopoeic Principle in the Formation of Language,' and other historic, literary, and philological subjects. The volume will be dedicated to Mr. Gladstone, and will be published shortly by Messrs. Macmillan.

DR. CHARLES MACKAY is preparing for the press a work entitled 'The Gaelic Etymology of the Languages of Western Europe, and more especially of the English and Lowland Scotch, and their Cant, Slang, and Colloquial Dialects.' It will be dedicated, by permission, to the Prince of Wales.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & Co. have in the press 'The China Collector's Pocket Companion,' by Mrs. Bury Palliser. It is meant to supply the want of a portable guide to marks and monograms, and as such may prove useful to the lovers of the "ceramic art."

WE regret to hear of the death of the Rev. Robert Demaus, the author of 'William Tyndale, a Biography,' and also of several excellent educational works. Mr. Demaus was an occasional contributor to our columns. He was only in his forty-fifth year.

MR. W. DE G. BIRCH has in the press an old Italian romance, in *ottava rima*, entitled 'Li Chantari di Lancellotto,' from a MS. in possession of the Royal Society of Literature.

MESSRS. VIRTUE, SPALDING & DALDY have the following new works, among others, in the press:—A new story by Jeanie Hering, in three volumes, dedicated to Mr. T. Faed, R.A.; a book for the young, by Mr. and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy; and also a work on a portion of the Psalms, by the Rev. Samuel Cox, of Nottingham.

WE have received from a Mr. Tracy Turnerelli a strange complaint, in the form of a letter, addressed to a contemporary. About a month ago, it seems, he sent the Lord Mayor, "purely as a gift and mark of respect," a copy of a work "recently printed for private circulation, and dedicated to the Grand Duchess Marie." Copies, it appears, had previously been accepted and gratefully acknowledged "by all the members of the Royal Family, by almost every member of the late and present Ministry, by the principal Ducal Families, by the Archbishop of Canterbury and all the leading Bishops, by the chief Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, by 100 M.P.'s,—in fact, by all the highest, greatest, and most honoured personages in the kingdom." But, to his great surprise, Mr. Tracy Turnerelli got

no letter of thanks from the Lord Mayor. Whereupon, after pausing awhile in natural stupefaction, he penned the letter from which we have culled the choice passages printed above. To ourselves he writes, in addition, "I do not happen to be 'a poor author,' as we are generally called; indeed, my position is a thoroughly independent one in every way. *Dieu Merci!* But I often think with sadness on the general position of authors in England, where they certainly do not get their merited share of consideration and distinction." Mr. Tracy Turnerelli, it appears, has received "four letters of thanks from the late Emperor of Russia, accompanied with the present, on each occasion, of a diamond ring."

THESE melancholy effusions by Mr. Turnerelli will at least serve the purpose of supplying us with a peg, on which to hang an urgent protest against the practice, rapidly becoming more and more in vogue among the inferior classes of literary men, of sending presentation copies of their wares to eminent persons, and then of printing, by way of puffs, the replies which those persons feel bound by courtesy to send. Thus Mr. Tracy Turnerelli prints, by way of testimonial to his merits, a letter which Lord Selborne has been so exceedingly good-natured as to address to him. Every distinguished man of letters knows too well what a nuisance these presentation copies are, in return for which the unfortunate receiver feels that he is expected to send a letter of thanks to each of the total strangers who have hurled their trash at his head, and that before long he will see his letters printed by the aggressive strangers in question. It is time that this nuisance should be abated, and we feel grateful to the Lord Mayor for having ignored one of those who levy epistolary black-mail, first shooting their rubbish into our letter-box, and then extorting a letter of thanks from our timidity. So long as the system adopted by Mr. Tracy Turnerelli is encouraged by the weakness of what he styles "the highest, greatest, and most honoured personages in the kingdom," so long will authors occupy the ignominious position which he so pathetically deplores. Mr. Tracy Turnerelli takes pains to explain that he is not "a poor author," but if society takes its ideas about literary men from the class of which he is the type, it will, probably, and not without justice, come to the conclusion that authors are poor creatures, deficient in self-respect, and destitute of good taste.

A NEW serial story, by Charles Gibbon, author of 'Robin Gray,' 'For Lack of Gold,' &c., will be shortly commenced in *Cassell's Magazine*.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from the United States:—

"Of all the Englishmen who have lately been lecturing in this country, there are only two who seem likely to linger in the lap of spring, Mr. Charles Kingsley and Mr. Gerald Massey. The former has had large audiences and of the best quality, and nobody has been disappointed in his wisdom and manners, for all have been edified and delighted. With regard to the latter, he has not been as popular as those hoped who admired his earlier productions. The idea of having his name associated, on the street hand-bills, with a lecture entitled 'Why does not God Kill the Devil?' has given pain to many a heart that was ready to receive him with enthusiasm and affection."

MR. H. B. GOULD writes to us:—

"Is it fair that Émile Souvestre's sketch, '*Le Parchemin du Docteur Mauro*,' should appear in *Colburn's New Monthly Magazine*, for March, with the initials H. E. D. appended, and without even a hint as to its being a translation? Surely this savours somewhat of literary piracy, and deserves exposure."

A PORTION, consisting of 10,000 copies, of a recent issue of the *Dundee Advertiser* was printed on a paper manufactured from reeds grown on the banks of the Tay. The paper is said closely to resemble that made from jute. As far as the experiment has been tried, it is said to be satisfactory.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish a translation of Baron Hübnér's '*Voyage autour du Monde*,' by Lady Herbert of Lea.

MR. HENRY FROWDE has been appointed Manager of the Oxford University Press business. His relations with the London Bible Warehouse, 53, Paternoster Row, cease to-day.

IN the collection of valuable autographs, formed by the late M. Labouisse-Rochefort, which are to be disposed of by public auction at Paris, on the 28th inst., are included autographs of Louis the Eleventh, James the First, Essex, Peter the Great, Catherine the Second, Potemkin, Alexander the First and Paul the First, Bossuet, Hubert Languet, Daneau, P. Viret, Leibnitz, Balzac l'ancien, Louis the Sixteenth, Queen Victoria, Voltaire, J. J. Rousseau, Mirabeau, &c. In a letter, Bernadotte, the future King of Sweden, but then Commander-in-Chief of the republican army against the Vendéens, says that his own soldiers are without pay, clothed with rags, and engaged in most toilsome service on the coast and in the interior. In a letter to his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, who wanted to force him to a divorce from his wife, Lucien Bonaparte writes:—"Ayez au moins assez de bon sens pour ne pas m'assimiler à Jérôme et pour m'épargner la honte inutile de vos conseils. . . Cachez au moins sous votre pourpre la bassesse de vos sentiments et faites votre chemin en silence dans la grande route de l'ambition." Madame Campan writes, April, 1802, to Joseph Bonaparte, that his sister Pauline (then married to General Leclerc), who came six months before to her school not knowing how to read or write, is making astounding progress in her education. In a letter written in French to Henri Quatre, October, 1592, Robert, Earl of Essex, says to the French monarch, "Je ne désire rien tant en ce monde que de pouvoir venger votre Majesté avec ce que Dieu m'a donné de moyens; car solliciter dépend de moy, mais non d'obtenir de la volonté d'autrui" (an allusion to Queen Elizabeth), &c.

IN France, the ruling passion of bibliomania has, for some years past, been for Grolier bindings; and people pay most extravagant prices for them. Quite lately, a provincial amateur wrote to a Paris bookseller that he was the fortunate possessor of a Grolier, which he was ready to dispose of for the moderate price of 2,200 francs. The bookseller readily accepted without seeing the book; but, lo! when it arrived, it was found that the binding was a mere *remboitage*: a real cover put on a worthless book; the whole, cover and contents, scarcely worth 30 francs. On his refusal to pay, the bookseller was summoned before the "Tribunal

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de Commerce" of Paris. The Court, composed of tradesmen, who, it appears, are no adepts in bibliomania, decided in favour of the plaintiff against the defendant, because they said the former announced that the book was in a Grolier binding, and not that it was bound for him. There is but one explanation of this. The Court must have mistaken for a book-binder the clever bibliophile, born in 1479, died 1565, whom Francis the First selected as his ambassador at Venice, and who left a world-renowned library. A book which cannot be shown to have actually been in Grolier's possession is not worth purchasing, should the wolf be disguised twice over in the shepherd's clothes.

The following decree has been issued by the so-called King Charles the Seventh, now in Biscay, re-establishing the long-suppressed University of Oñate in Guipúzcoa:—"His Majesty the King, who, recognizing in education the medium of morality, of riches, and the well-being of his people, has received with satisfaction the solicitations of the deputation representing Guipúzcoa and the town council of his well-beloved and loyal town of Oñate, seeking the re-establishment of its historic university," &c.

A CORRESPONDENT, who lives at Rochester, writes to us:—

"Permit me to suggest that an edition of Dickens's Works should be brought out in classical English. The words used in the author's works are extremely disagreeable to read. I think that the language of the lower orders ought never to appear in print."

—Our Correspondent should confine his reading to the 'Spanish Armada.' Mr. Puff was "not for making slavish distinctions, and giving all the fine language to the upper sort of people," and therefore his work would suit our Correspondent's taste. A Prophet is not without honour, &c.

SCIENCE

SCIENCE SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Animal Physiology. By John Cleland, M.D. (Collins & Sons.)

Animal Physiology. By John Angell. (Same publishers.)

'DOGMATIC PHYSIOLOGY'—that is a body of teaching as to the organs and functions of animal bodies, and more especially the human body, has been after several years of valuable experience adopted by the eminent persons who advise the Science and Art Department of the Privy Council, as a subject for examination and encouragement in the schools connected with its operations. Such physiology is not taught by demonstration and experiment, but from the book and by reference to drawings and occasional dissections of the dead bodies of domestic animals. There cannot be any doubt that this subject forms a most valuable element in any child's or youth's course of study; and even should the pupil never advance to a more direct and scientific study of physiology, the results of physiological research as dogmatically taught, verified merely in so far as the living body of the pupil himself, or herself, furnishes means of verification, and accompanied by a limited amount of inspection of dissected specimens—in short, the mere information as to fact—is of vast influence in the development of the mind, and can no longer be justifiably eschewed in any system of general education. We have already, at least, one excellent text-book, to place in the hands of the teacher of elementary physiology and his class. But in accordance with the scheme of examination adopted

by the Department, two grades of attainment are recognized in this subject as in others. The two volumes in the Messrs. Collins's series of science manuals, adequately meet the wants of these two groups of students. Mr. Angell's book is written in a clear and precise style, and is very fully illustrated. We must distinctly state that we have not found in it erroneous statements, such as it has been our duty to point out in other small text-books of physiology, issued at the same small price. It seems to us to be admirable for its purpose. One might object to the mass of strange Latinized names and terms which the pupil will, through such a book, fit into the available pigeon-holes of his brain; but it must be remembered that a science cannot be mastered without its terminology, and that young minds are especially capable of appropriating, once for all, strange-sounding terms, when with each is associated a definite idea and a fact of interest. Later, the same pupil is ready to take up the subject at these definite points, and to store round them either further book-learning, or knowledge obtained by the exercise of his own powers of observation, under the direction of a teacher. Prof. Cleland, who is known as one of the most accomplished anatomists of the day, and a part-author of the English standard work on Human Anatomy, takes the student in an advanced course over the same ground as that traversed by Mr. Angell, but in a different order and with greater fullness of detail and illustration. In this advanced course, it would, no doubt, be a great advantage to the pupil could he have a proportion (the larger the better) of practical, that is, demonstrational teaching in connexion with his reading. Much has been already done to enable the science-teachers in relation with the Science and Art Department to arrange a certain limited amount of practical teaching, and this it may be hoped will produce its effect; but it is undeniably a fact that even anatomical and microscopic demonstrations of a really satisfactory nature cannot be carried out with haste, with bad tools, nor by unpractised hands. Prof. Cleland's volume will be useful to the medical as well as to the general student. The arrangement of its matter is entirely original, and many of the theoretical views which are brought into prominence are no less sound and valuable than they are novel and carefully thought out. It is pleasant to see new woodcuts in a work of this description, some of them original, others from the latest and best memoirs. We may instance, as valuable portions of the work in this respect, the pages relating to the minute structure of the brain, of the organs of taste, the liver, and the glands of the stomach. We are, however, surprised to find Prof. Pflüger's views as to the termination of nerves in gland-cells adopted and introduced into a text-book; and, at the same time, congratulate Prof. Cleland if, as is not improbable, he has been able to confirm what all histologists have as yet failed in establishing. The final chapter, on Reproduction and Development, is executed in a masterly style, and supplies an omission which we have regretted in other text-books of the same scope.

THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.

Dulwich Wood, March 18, 1874.

It is somewhat remarkable that each accession to our knowledge of Lake Tanganyika has added to the difficulties of the Nile problem; for while oral testimony almost universally points towards its connexion with that great river, yet the two occasions on which its northern end was examined would seem, at first sight, to negative such a solution. There are many other evidences in favour of its having a northern outlet, in addition to those which have been well adduced by Mr. Mott, in the *Athenæum* of March 14th, and those in my letter which you inserted in the *Athenæum* of February 28th.

Mr. Stanley's account of the puny and insignificant streamlet which he was told was the Rusizi River, shows that it cannot be taken to have any

weight whatever on the solution of the great enigma. The journey he describes has overturned the basis of Capt. Speke's theory of the existence of lunar mountains. He does not say one word about the existence of the eleven great rivers which Capt. Speke was told fell into the northern head of Tanganyika, therefrom inferring that they rose in an extensive and lofty mountain chain which entirely separated the Tanganyika lake from the Nile basin.

Capt. Speke, in his account of the share he took in the Burton-Speke expedition,* gives a most explicit account of an outward flow at the north end of the lake, from the statement of Sheikh Hamed, a respectable Arab merchant, one of a class whose trustworthy testimony was proved by the way in which Capt. Burton was enabled to lay down on their map the outlines of rivers and countries they could not visit in their expedition of 1856-8. Sheikh Hamed, after an accurate description of Lake Tanganyika and the rivers which flow into it, says:—"On a visit to the northern end, I saw one which was very much larger than either of these (the Marungu and the Malagarazi), and which I am certain flowed out of the lake; for although I did not venture on it . . . I went so near its outlet that I could see and feel the outward drift of the water." This is in exact accordance with the observations of Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Stanley, quoted heretofore.

The late venerable Mr. Macqueen published, in 1845,† a very circumstantial account of another Arab, Lief ben Saïed's visit to the great African lake, of course unknown at that time to Europeans. He says, "It is well known by all the people there that the river which goes through Egypt takes its origin and source from the lake."

These extracts, with many others, have been frequently quoted before in the discussion of the most ancient geographic problem yet left to us, and I will not extend them by any reference to many mediæval speculations, based on the evidently correct and much misunderstood geography of Ptolemy, and but to only one of comparatively modern times, the first announcement from authentic information. It is that given by Pigafetta, among many wild speculations of his own, from the authority of Duarte (or Odoardo) Lopez, in his 'Relatione del Reame di Congo,' published in 1591. He states that "there are two lakes, . . . situated north and south of each other, in almost a direct line, and about 400 miles asunder. Some persons in these countries are of opinion that the Nile, after leaving the first lake, hides itself underground, but afterwards rises again. . . . The Nile truly has its origin in this first lake, which is in 12° south latitude, . . . and it runs 400 miles due north, and enters another very large lake, which is called by the natives a sea, because it is 220 miles in extent, and it lies under the equator."‡ I will not now extend these quotations, but the last-named author, as has been pointed out by Mr. R. H. Major, has indicated the connexion between the two lakes on his map as "Lagoa," a lagoon or shallow, coinciding exactly with Sir Samuel Baker's information.

I trust that the expeditions now on foot in Africa will settle this great controversy, and secure for England and the Royal Geographical Society the honour of finally closing the canon of ancient geography, and completing the grand discoveries commenced by Capt. Burton in 1857, which has been denied to the greatest explorer that ever existed, Dr. Livingstone.

But there is one aspect of the geographic solution which may be thought by many not so desirable as the simple fact of the final determination of a grand geographic problem. It may be demonstrated that Lake Tanganyika and its southern extension, the beautiful Lake Liemba, first seen by Dr. Livingstone, and its tributaries, reaching to the cold highlands where that great man's earthly career ended, all belong to the basin of the Nile. If it be the determination of the Khedive,

* *Blackwood's Magazine*, Sept. 1859, p. 352.

† See *Journal Royal Geographical Society*, vol. xv. pp. 371-374.

‡ Pigafetta, edition 1591, p. 80.

that Egypt and the Nile basin shall be continuous, there may be something to deplore on the missionary object of the great traveller's life. The Mohammedan influence, which has been so forcibly dwelt on of late by Sir Samuel Baker, may, in these distant regions, become paramount, and the telegrams of to-day tell us that by great efforts the navigation of the Nile has been opened up to Gondokoro, so that it behoves Europe to make strenuous exertions to prevent the great efforts she has made to open Africa to Western civilization from being turned to her detriment.

A. G. FINDLAY.

GEOLOGICAL NOTES.

At the last ordinary monthly meeting of the Manchester Geological Society, Mr. J. Plant drew attention to some specimens of fossil bones belonging to the extinct mammoth (*Elephas primigenius*) which he exhibited. These bones were discovered in a cavern at Crosshills, near Skipton, in the Millstone-Grit formation; they were in a fragmentary condition, the rock in which they were found having been broken up in the process of excavation. The largest specimen was a portion of the tusk, and the next, half of one of the larger molars, showing five of the transverse perpendicular plates. The proprietor of the cave has closed it temporarily, but the workings are to be shortly resumed, and every care is to be taken to preserve the remaining portions of the mammoth in as perfect a state as possible.

The *Proceedings of the Nova Scotia Institute of Natural Science* contains a paper 'On the Geology of the Cobequid Mountains, Nova Scotia,' by Mr. D. Honeyman. The survey described in this paper promises to be of considerable scientific and practical importance. On the Cumberland side of the range a great metalliferous, as well as marble-containing series, has been, for the first time, recognized. A series of jaspideous and amygdaloidal conglomerates, which correspond to those of Quebec, Canada, has been carefully examined. Above the conglomerates is a considerable thickness of diorites, shales, and slates. The shales contain abundance of fossils of older forms than any yet found in Nova Scotia. These are in the finest state of preservation. Graptolites of the most delicate and beautiful forms are in a state of preservation unexampled in such rocks.

Among the most interesting results obtained by Principal Dawson, in his researches on the palæontology of Nova Scotia, may be mentioned his discovery, in the Joggins coal-field, of erect hollow stumps of Sigillaria, enclosing in their cavities some of the oldest-known forms of land-shells, gally-worms, and insects. The myriapoda found in these tree-stumps have been carefully studied by Mr. S. H. Scudder, who has published, in the *Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History*, an important paper 'On the Carboniferous Myriapoda preserved in the Sigillarian Stumps of Nova Scotia.' Instead of forming only a single species, as was originally supposed, Mr. Scudder finds that the relics represent not only several distinct species, but even two genera of gally-worms—*Xylobius* and *Archilulus*. It seems that these fossil myriapods compose a family of Chilognaths, closely allied to the Iulidæ, but distinct from any now living, and to which the name of *Archilulidæ* may be applied.

The last Part of the *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India* is devoted to two valuable Reports; the one, by Mr. R. Bruce Foote, 'On the Geology of Madras,' and the other, by Mr. H. B. Medlicott, 'On the Narbadâ or Sâtpurâ Coal-Basin.' Very little had been done towards interpreting the geological structure of the country around Madras, until the work was taken up, in 1862, by the Survey. It is a detailed Report of that work which is now published by Mr. Foote. The area described in his memoir occupies about 2,600 square miles, and includes parts of the Madras and North Arcot districts, lying north of the Palar River. The lateritic deposits, some of which have yielded quartzite implements, are described in much detail. These deposits occupy

the greater part of the surface of the higher tracts of ground, and overlie the older rocks, which are referred to the Cuddalore series (Tertiary), the Rajmahal beds (Jurassic), and a series of metamorphic rocks, chiefly gneiss.

Mr. V. Ball, of the Geological Survey of India, has published, in the last number of the *Records of the Geological Survey*, a description of two volcanic islands, situated in the Bay of Bengal, and known as Barren Island and Narkondam. Although Barren Island has frequently been described, the author expresses his surprise at the inaccuracy of most of the published descriptions. He does not hold out any prospect that the collection and refining of the sulphur of this volcano which has been contemplated would be remunerative.

Among recent contributions to the division of those *Records* which are published under the title of 'Palæontologia Indica,' we may refer to Dr. Stoliczka's monograph 'On the Corals and Echinoderms of the Cretaceous Fauna of Southern India,' and to Dr. Waagen's memoir 'On the Belemnites and Nautilids of the Jurassic Rocks of Kutch,' which are admirable papers, splendidly illustrated.

M. Daubrée read to the Académie des Sciences, at the Séance of the 26th of January, a letter from Prof. Nordenskiöld, containing observations made by him during his sojourn, last summer, in the Polar Regions. The following extracts are of interest:—"Nous avons à présent assez de matériaux pour nous donner une idée de la végétation et du climat arctique pendant les périodes suivantes:—1. *Age intermédiaire* entre les formations Dévonienues et houillères (Beeren-Eiland, Claesbille, Bay et Bell Sound). 2. *Age houliller moyen*, séparé du premier par immenses dépôts calcaires et siliceux (Robert-River, Recherche Bay). 3. *Age Jurassique*, à Cap Bohémien Isford. 4. *Craie inférieure* (Gröenland). 5. *Craie Moyenne Isford*. 6. *Craie supérieure* (Gröenland). 7. *Age Miocène* (Cap Heer à Isford, de Cap Lyell à Recherche Bay). M. Heer has already finished a fine work on the Cretaceous Plants of the Arctic Zone, which will shortly be published by the Stockholm Academy of Sciences.

The *Annales des Sciences Géologiques* which was originated in 1870, by M. Hébert and by M. Alph. Milne Edwards, has just completed the fourth volume, containing two important Memoirs by M. Sauvage, and by MM. Cotteau, C. Perron, and V. Gauthier, on the fishes and fossils of Algeria, and one by M. Hébert, on a Comparison of the Inferior Oolites of England and Belgium with those of the Paris Basin.

The *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, for March, opens with a paper, by Mr. H. J. Carter, F.R.S., 'On the Structure called *Eozoon Canadense* in the Laurentian Limestone of Canada,' in which he startles us by saying, "I am at a loss to conceive how the so-called *Eozoon Canadense* can be identified with foraminiferous structure, except by the wildest conjecture, and then such identification no longer becomes of any scientific value."

A valuable contribution to geological science will be found in the *Bulletin de la Société Géologique de France*, third part, for 1873, by Le Comte G. De Saporta, 'Sur les Caractères Propres à la Végétation Pliocène, à propos des Découvertes de M. J. Rames, dans la Cantal.'

M. CRUVEILHIER.

In the death of M. Cruveilhier, France has lost one who has done more than most towards raising the standard of scientific medicine, and more especially pathological anatomy. Born in 1791, at Limoges, he studied at the Paris Medical School under Dupuytren, and gained his degree on a thesis devoted to the subject, which was the foundation of his reputation. In 1825, he was appointed to the chair of anatomy, previously held by Bérard, and, whilst he held it, published his well-known 'Traité d'Anatomie Descriptive.' After this, he directed his attention to pathological anatomy almost exclusively, and, in 1828, commenced his superb work 'L'Anatomie Pathologique du Corps

Humain,' which has so long held the position it well deserves. The publication of this work gained him the chair of pathology, which was founded by Dupuytren in 1835, and by him endowed. This he held for thirty years.

Cruveilhier was also the founder of the *Société Anatomique*, of which he held the post of President until 1870. By this and other means he was most active in elevating and maintaining the status of the medical profession in his own and other countries.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 12.—The President in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Contributions to the Developmental History of the Mollusca: Loligo, Aplysia, Pisidium,' by Mr. E. Ray Lankester, and 'Description of a new Deep-Sea Thermometer,' by Messrs. Negretti & Zambra.

ASTRONOMICAL.—March 13.—Prof. Adams in the chair.—The following were the papers read: 'Notes on some Spectroscopic Observations of Sirius and γ Argus, &c.,' by Mr. Pringle, 'On the Structure of the Solar Photosphere,' by Mr. Langley, 'Notes to Accompany Chromo-lithographs from Drawings of the Planet Jupiter,' by the Earl of Rosse, 'Occultation of Neptune,' by Mr. Talmage, 'Note on the Zodiacal Light,' by Mr. Knobel, 'On the Obituary of the late Temple Chevalier,' by Mr. Carrington, 'On the Relative Magnitude of the 5th and 6th Stars in the Trapezium of Orion,' by Mr. Barney, 'On Two Ancient Conjunctions of Mars and Jupiter,' and 'On the Zodiacal Light,' by Mr. Johnson. Second paper 'On the probable Variability of some of the Red Stars of Schjellerup's List,' by Mr. Birmingham, 'Note on the Curvature of the Lines in the Dispersion Spectrum and on a Method of Correcting it,' by Mr. Christie, 'On a Method of Drawing by Continued Motion an Approximation to a Parabola,' by Mr. Penrose, 'On a Remarkable Structure visible upon the Photographs of the Solar Eclipse of December 12, 1871,' by Mr. A. C. Ranyard, 'On the Solution of the Equations in the Method of Least Squares,' and 'Remarks on Two Papers of Mr. Stone on the Treatment of Observations,' by Mr. J. W. L. Glaisher, and 'On the Determination of Longitude by Chronometers by the late Capt. H. F. Murphy,' by Mr. Lecky.

GEOLOGICAL.—March 11.—J. Evans, Esq., President, in the chair.—Messrs. H. W. Jackson, R. Winn, M.P., E. Stutchbury, R. Carter, E. W. Hawker, D. R. Irvine, J. Horne, and A. W. Howitt, were elected Fellows; and Prof. E. Desor, of Neuchâtel, and Prof. A. Gaudry, of Paris, were elected Foreign Members.—The following communications were read: 'On the Relationship existing between the Echinothurida, Wyville Thomson, and the Perischoechinida, McCoy,' by Mr. R. Etheridge, jun., 'On the Discovery of Foraminifera, &c., in the Boulder-clays of Cheshire,' by Mr. W. Shone, jun., and 'On the Occurrence of a Tremadoc Area near the Wrekin in South Shropshire, with Description of a New Fauna,' by Mr. C. Callaway.

ASIATIC.—March 16.—Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bart., M.P., in the chair.—Mr. F. W. Lawrence and Dr. H. Blochmann, of Calcutta, were elected Members.—Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids exhibited a collection of coins made by him in Ceylon, consisting of ancient Singhalese, as well as of English and Dutch coins, struck in the island—probably the most complete collection of its kind. Of especial interest were a lion coin of King Parākrama the Great (A.D. 1153–1188), and a gold coin, with the name of Lakshmi on it, of about the same age, the only specimens known to exist in Europe; besides two gold coins of Parākrama bearing the legend Lankesvara. The collection also included a number of later coins of various Eastern countries.—Dr. G. W. Leitner, of the Government College of Lahore, reported on the philological results of his investigations of the dialects of Dardistan. The materials submitted to the Meeting consisted chiefly

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of comparative glossaries, inscriptions, manuscripts, and specimens of several of these dialects.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*March 12.*—A. W. Franks, Esq., Director, in the chair.—Mr. Franks exhibited, 1. A Silver Plate with the Chart of Drake's Voyage (a second plate being exhibited by the Hon. A. Dillon), and six silver plates, simulating engraving, but which Mr. Franks said had been either stamped or cast, but more probably the former. The subjects on these plates were as follows: James the First, Queen Anne of Denmark, Charles the First as Prince of Wales, Henry the Fourth and his Queen, Gustavus Adolphus, a Satirical Subject, the Pope, &c. Mr. Franks believed that they must have been used as counters in sets of thirty-six. 2. A Tobacco-box, of pressed horn, with the arms of Sir Francis Drake, and the date 1577, made by J. O'Brisset in 1712. It is not easy to explain why boxes with this device should have been made at that time.—Mr. Franks was in possession of other specimens of J. O'Brisset's work. It was not certain whether he was a Frenchman or an Irishman.—The Rev. W. Egerton, Rector of Whitchurch, Salop, made a communication on the alleged discovery in that church of the bodies of the great Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury, who was killed at Chastillon in the year 1453, in the eightieth year of his age. The skull bore traces of having been cleft with a blow of a battle-axe, and each bone was wrapped up carefully in cerecloth, which would seem to corroborate Leland's statement that the body was originally buried in France, and was afterwards brought over by his grandson, Sir G. Talbot, and interred in the porch of the old church, which fell down in 1713, at Whitchurch, Salop, in accordance with the desire expressed in the Earl's will, made at Portsmouth in 1452.—In connexion with this subject, Mr. C. K. Watson gave a *résumé* of the statements made in contemporary chronicles about the manner of Talbot's death. From these it appeared that he was shot in the thigh by a ball which killed the horse on which he was riding. The horse fell upon him and he was then despatched, not without circumstances of barbarity, by the French "archiers" who hastened to the spot. It will be remembered that of these bones the author of the 'First Part of Henry the Sixth' writes as follows:—

RAST. Hew them to pieces! hark these bones asunder,
Whose life was England's glory! Gallia's wonder!
CHAM. Oh! no! forbear! for that which we have fondled
During his life, let us not wrong it dead!

MATHEMATICAL.—*March 12.*—Dr. Hirst, President, in the chair.—Col. A. R. Clarke and Messrs. W. R. Browne and E. Carmichael were elected Members; Prof. C. Niver and Mr. T. Muir were proposed for election.—The following papers were read: 'On Certain Constructions for Bicircular Quartics,' and 'On a Geometrical Interpretation of the Equations obtained by Equating to Zero the Resultant and the Discriminant of Two Binary Quantities,' by Prof. Cayley;—'On the Cartesian Equation of the Circle cutting Three given Circles at given Angles,' by Mr. J. Griffiths;—and 'On Another System of Poristic Equations,' by Prof. Wolstenholme.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*March 10.*—Prof. G. Busk, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. A. Stewart was elected a Member.—A paper, by Dr. A. P. Reid, was read, 'On the Mixed or Half-breed Races of North-Western Canada.' The mixed races were nine in number, viz., the progeny of—1. The Anglo-Saxon father and Indian mother; 2. The French and French-Canadian father and Indian mother; 3. The Anglo-Saxon father and mixed Anglo-Saxon and Indian mother; 4. The French father and mixed French and Indian mother; 5. The "half-breed" Anglo-Saxon and Indian as father and mother; 6. The "half-breed" French and Indian as father and mother; 7. The descendants proceeding from intermarriage of the fifth class; 8. The descendants proceeding from the intermarriage of the sixth class; 9. The mixed or "half-breed" father and Indian mother. These

nine divisions included the principal mass of the mixed peoples of Manitoba. The French and Anglo-Saxons and their descendants rarely intermarried. The author pointed out the marked change in physique, which was common to all the classes he had enumerated, that quickly followed the removal of Europeans to American soil. The complexion becomes swarther, and more nearly resembles the type of native Americans than one would suppose. That change was due to climatic influences, to different food, and to altered customs. On the whole, there was a tendency in all the mixed races to the Indian rather than to the European type. Some of the families of the pure white and pure Indian were very numerous, sometimes reaching the number of fifteen; but four to six was the average.—A paper, by the Rev. G. Taplin, was read, 'On the Mixed Races of Australia and their Migrations.' The author's deductions were made chiefly from linguistic data. He, however, recorded the fact of having met with some individuals of the Narrinyeri tribe, who had light complexions and straight hair, while others were very dark with woolly hair. He found also that among the Narrinyeri there were superstitions and customs identical, even in name, with those obtaining among the Samoans.—Commander Telfer, R.N., communicated 'Notes on the Discovery of Burial-Grounds near Tiflis, in Georgia.' In one of the graves were found parts of a body that had undoubtedly been interred in a sitting posture. The skull of an adult was remarkably distorted, and bore a striking resemblance to the longest form of the Titiacan skulls of South America.—A paper by Miss A. W. Buckland, 'On the Serpent in Connexion with Primitive Metallurgy,' was read.

NEW SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY.—*March 13.*—F. J. Furnivall, Esq., Director, in the chair.—This being the opening meeting of the Society, the Founder gave a short address, thanking the members present and absent for their help in forming the Society, and congratulating them on the result of their efforts. He sketched the history of the Society, and stated that he alone was responsible for its plan and conduct till that evening, when he had handed it over to the Committee in full working order, with its lines of work laid down. He noticed the generous way in which Mr. Fleay had put at the service of the Society the results of his many years' study of the very points the Director most desired to have brought to the front at first, the metrical tests, and insisted on their immense value. He also said that Mr. R. Simpson would write for the Society a series of papers on the relation of Shakspeare's stage to the political parties of his time, specially those of Cecil and Essex, a subject on which Mr. Simpson had worked for many years. Mr. A. J. Ellis would lead them on phonetic questions. Mr. Halliwell's devotion had almost relieved them from the task of searching for documents for Shakspeare's life, though here, too, the Society had already helped, and would help. Mr. Furnivall then urged on those present the duty of getting more than the 250 members they then counted, of forming more Shakspeare Reading Parties and Branch Societies, of training up more students and editors of the Society's books. He asked for volunteers to examine Beaumont, Fletcher, and Massinger for Mr. Fleay's second paper, copies of which were distributed in the room; he referred good humouredly to the opposition that the New Society had encountered, and said he wanted 100 new Shakspeare Societies, with 1,000 members each. The New Shakspeare Society was like Perdita calling, this spring-time, for "Flowers o' th' Spring" to strew its "sweet friend o're and o're." "Pale the hue of its flowers of praise may be, and faint their odour; but such as they are, we lay them at Shakspeare's feet, sure that

never any thing
Can be amiss, when simpleness and duty tender it."

The Hon. Secretary read the names of some fifty new members who had joined the Society since the issue of the printed list of members. The paper (read by Dr. E. A. Abbott) was 'On Metrical Tests

as Applied to Dramatic Poetry, Part I, Shakspeare,' by the Rev. F. G. Fleay, M.A. A long discussion followed, in which Mr. Furnivall, Mr. R. Simpson, Mr. A. J. Ellis, Dr. E. A. Abbott, Mr. F. D. Matthew, Mr. E. Oswald, and others took part.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** London Institution, 4.—'Elementary Botany,' L. Prof. Bentley.
— British Architects, 8.—
— Geographical Soc.,—'Journey in the Island of Zeno, and on the Progress of Geography in Japan,' Mr. R. G. Watson.
Tues. Royal Institution, 5.—'Physical Properties of Liquids and Gases,' Prof. Tyndall.
— Anthropological Institute, 8.—'Origin and Development of the Mental Function in Man,' Rev. D. I. Heath; 'Mental Differences between the Sexes,' Mr. W. L. Distant; 'Notes on an Ashanti Skull,' Prof. Busk.
— Civil Engineers, 8.—Continued Discussion on 'Gun-Carriages and Mechanical Appliances for Working Heavy Ordnance.'
— Colonial Institute, 8.—'Settlements on the Straits of Malacca,' Mr. L. Wray.
Wed. London Institution, 7.—Musical Lecture, Prof. Ellis.
— Geological Soc.,—'Upper Coal Formation of Eastern Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, in its Relation to the Permian,' Principal Dawson; 'Carboniferous Conglomerates of the Eastern Part of the Basin of the Eden,' Mr. J. G. Goodchild; 'Account of a Well-Section in the Chalk at the North End of Driffield, East Yorkshire,' Mr. R. Mortimer.
— Literature, 8.—'Legends, Songs, Fables, and Proverbs of the Darda Races, N.W. of Kashmir,' Dr. G. W. Leitner.
— Society of Arts, 8.—'London International Exhibition of 1874,' Lieut. H. H. Cole, R.E.
— Telegraph Engineers, 8.—'Decay and Preservation of Timber for Telegraph Purposes,' Mr. W. Langdon.
— British Archaeological Association, 8.—'Ancient Roman Vernal Festivals,' Mr. J. Morgan.
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Cryptogamic Vegetation, Ferns and Mosses,' Prof. W. C. Williamson.
— Antiquaries, 8.—'Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Toddington, Bedfordshire,' Mr. J. Wyatt.
Fri. United Service Institution, 3.—'English Genius and Army Organization,' Lieut. Col. G. Cheney.
— New Shakspeare Soc.,—'Application of Metrical Tests to determine the Authorship and Chronological Succession of Dramatic Writings, Part I., Fletcher, Beaumont, Massinger,' Rev. F. G. Fleay.
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Physical History of the Rhine,' Prof. A. C. Ramsey.
Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Mr. Wood's Discoveries at Ephesus,' Mr. C. T. Newton.

Science Gossip.

A TELEGRAM has been received at the Admiralty announcing the safe arrival of H.M.S. Challenger at Melbourne. On her voyage from the Cape of Good Hope, she has visited Kerguelen Land and Heard, or MacDonald, Island, and attained a latitude of nearly 66½° south. By the next mail we may expect some interesting details of this part of her scientific voyage.

The last Report from the Sub-Wealden Exploration states that the Diamond Boring Company had reached the depth of 556 feet, advancing at the rate of about 55 feet per week. "We are still in Kimmeridge Clay, the fresh drawn cores smell strongly of petroleum or mineral oil, so that we may say we have 'struck it at last.' In addition to the characteristic fossils described heretofore, we have found three specimens of ammonites."

At the suggestion of Sir G. B. Airy, the *Colliery Guardian* has issued for the use of Miners, a map showing the Magnetic Declination for England and Wales for 1874. A line drawn from Flam-borough Head to Corfe Castle gives the line of westerly declination as 20°; a line drawn from Shields to Plymouth as 21°; and a line drawn from Maryport, Cumberland, to a little to the west of the Land's End as 22°. Attention to these magnetic variations in Mining Surveys cannot be too strictly attended to.

PROF. H. THURSTON, in a note to the American Society of Civil Engineers, forcibly claims for Count Rumford: That he was the first to prove the immateriality of heat, and to indicate that it is a form of energy, publishing his conclusions a year before Davy; that he first, and nearly half a century before Joule, determined, with almost perfect accuracy the mechanical equivalent of heat; that he is entitled to the sole credit of the experimental discovery of the true nature of heat.

THE Clifton College Scientific Society has recently issued the fourth part of its *Transactions*. This part contains a good paper on the Manufacture of Pottery in this country, and an interesting one on an Iron Mine recently opened in the Royal York Crescent, Clifton.

MR. J. PATTERSON called the attention of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Chemical Society at their meeting on the 25th of February, to a practical examination of the rate at which bleaching-powder loses its available chlorine.

WE desire to direct attention to the *Comptes Rendus des Séances de la Société de Biologie*, of

which the third part, embracing the Séances from August to the end of December, is now before us. It promises to form a valuable record of the progress of biological science.

PROF. ERDMANN'S description of the coal-field of Scania, published in Swedish, under the title of 'Beskrifning öfver Skånes Stenkolshöfande Formation,' has recently been translated into French. The geological age of this coal has not been positively settled; some authorities, on palæontological grounds, refer it to the Lias, whilst Prof. O. Torrel compares its ferns and cycads with those of the Oolites of Scarborough.

A NEW plant yielding textile fibres is claiming much attention in America. It is one of the nettle family, and known to naturalists as the *Laportea pustulata*, or *L. Canadensis*. It grows naturally in the Alleghanies, at the height of 1,630 metres above the level of the sea; but it has been cultivated successfully in America, and in the botanic garden of Berlin.

'ON the Minute Structure of the Solar Photosphere,' is the title of a paper, by Mr. S. P. Langley, in the *American Journal of Science and Arts* for February. This is an examination, carried out for the Alleghany Observatory, into the phenomena of the "willow leaves" of Mr. Nasmyth, the "rice grains" of Messrs. Stone and Donkin, the "crystals" of M. Chacornac. The paper is accompanied by a well-executed drawing, showing the peculiarities of this remarkable structure, and especially representing the behaviour of those filaments when near the places of the solar disturbances which occur upon the formation of a black spot.

FINE ARTS

'THE SHADOW OF DEATH.' Painted by Mr. HOLMAN HUNT. —NOW ON VIEW. From 10 till 5.—A spacious Platform has been erected so that Visitors now have an unimpeded View of the Picture. —30s, Old Bond Street.—Admission, 1s.

DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—THE TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS OPEN DAILY, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE OF 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' with 'Night of the Crucifixion,' 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Francesca de Rimini,' 'Mephistopheles,' 'Andromeda,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 28, New Bond Street. Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.

ROUND THE WORLD with W. SIMPSON, being Pictures from the Four Quarters of the Globe by "A Special Artist."—Burlington Gallery, 191, Piccadilly. Open from Ten to Six.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

Thorvaldsen: his Life and Works. Illustrated. By Eugène Plon. Translated by Mrs. C. Hoey. (Bentley).—This handsome but rather cumbersome volume contains a careful translation of the French original, with biographical notices, criticisms, and an elaborate catalogue of the works of the famous sculptor. The memoir contains, of course, no additions to the publication of 1867. In respect to completeness as a biography, it may be called a model book, describing the artist's origin, technical training in Denmark and Rome, his personal peculiarities, the characteristic acts of his life, the laboriousness of his early studies, his first piece of good fortune when Mr. Thomas Hope commissioned him to execute the sadly neglected Jason, his troubles with the exigent and somewhat imperious "Anna Maria," a "sort of waiting-woman to the Signora Zoëga," with whom he fell in love and whom he made his mistress, the progress of his fame, the conduct of his works, his great success, his long life in Rome and elsewhere, his honours and his death. The original is so well known to all admirers of Thorvaldsen, that we need not enter on an elaborate examination of the English version before us. The book is readable, because it is clearly written, in an affectionate strain. The author does not hide his subject's personal shortcomings and his faults, but he makes a sculpturesque hero of him; and if he estimates Thorvaldsen's art according to a standard which we cannot accept in its fullness, that is not more than we have reason to expect from a biographer who is in love with his work. The method of treating the materials is exact, careful, and systematically chronological;

would that such was the case with other "Lives" of great artists. With all this, we cannot but feel that there is a lack of local and personal colouring, the very essence in such works as this; yet it is much the best biography of Thorvaldsen, and as such the translation should be welcome to students who, while they may question M. Plon's estimate of the technical merits of the artist, are glad to admit that he gave us not a few very noble sculptures, the production of which was extremely serviceable in showing that, classicist as the artist was, he knew, on occasion, how to draw the line above mechanical reproduction of the antique. That classicism in sculpture is, now-a-days, an anachronism, is an axiom which must in Thorvaldsen's case be applied with due regard to the circumstances of his time and training. The catalogue of sculptures will be found useful by students.

The Altar: its Baldachin and Reredos. By R. P. Pullan. (Palmer).—Mr. Pullan, well-known by his researches about classical and Byzantine architecture, appears to have been affected by a notion that baldachins were likely to be brought into considerable vogue, and, therefore, in haste, he prepared a numerous set of sketches of designs of these debatable works—designs in various styles, suitable for adoption in churches of nearly every modern architectural fashion. We think that he erred in supposing that many such will be needed, and that we are more likely to revert to the "Communion Table" than to set-up "Altars" with such adornments as he proposes. Mr. Pullan has some right to speak about baldachins, seeing that, with M. Texier, he brought to notice the earliest-known representation of such structures, in the valuable work on 'Byzantine Architecture,' which we reviewed some years ago. He gives a succinct sketch of the history of baldachins, their uses and characteristics. This part of the tract before us will be useful to those who are interested in the subject. He is, of course, an advocate for the employment of such ornaments; but we cannot agree with him on this point of the subject. The pleas put forward in favour of introducing the reredos are not sufficient in our eyes to justify our adding the further distinguishing mark of the "altar." On these grounds we fancy that Mr. Pullan's labours, light and brief as he admits them to be, are ill timed, if not unfortunate. Architecturally speaking, his adaptations and compositions are marked by a great deal of spirit and taste; but, generally, they seem over ornate, yet elegant, and in good keeping with their proposed surroundings.

THE *Archeological Journal* last issued contains several interesting papers, including those by Mr. Kerlake, 'On the Celt and Teuton in Exeter,' a very elaborate essay on the topography of the city. This is valuable as showing, among other things, how rash one may be who generalizes. Thus, a learned writer said that "Exeter was one of the few towns in England which have been continuously inhabited since Roman days," and "that the main lines of the Roman city are there as plain as ever"; whereas, says Mr. Kerlake, "one third of the whole united length of the present great cross-ways is not the same as that of the original plan," the present plan of the city in this respect not being yet a century old! The essayist traces the old and new plans of Exeter, and succeeds in proving his case in its details; but, after all, his opponent was right in effect when he said that the Roman and the modern plans of Exeter were identical. The fact is that there has been, almost within memory, an extensive alteration of one of the arms of the Roman cross-way, and the very Carfax is not the same as of yore; but the principle of both plans is the same. Mr. King contributes a paper on an intaglio, probably commemorating the Gothic victory of Æmilian; Mr. Colby deals exhaustively with the heraldry of Exeter; Mr. Clark has an essay on earthworks in Brecknockshire.

We have received from Mr. C. Bean, *Linear Drawing, an Introduction to Technical Drawing*, by G. C. Mast—a little book with a set of plates.

The author proposes to ease drawing-master difficulties, and facilitate the studies of their pupils, by drawing with instruments, which, however, is, at best, but a poor education for the eye, and, therefore, also for the mind, which desires to understand the structure and forms of objects, by analyses of their appearance when represented, according to the laws of perspective, either scientifically employed, as in model-drawing and orthographic projection, or empirically applied as in free-hand drawing. To aid teachers and pupils, Mr. Mast would put before the latter a series of flat patterns, i.e. geometrical exercises without geometry, a sort of child's puzzle-making, of no avail unless as an exercise of the duller phases of a mechanical patience, which imparts no knowledge of the structures of objects, and fails to cultivate power of reasoning. Mr. Mast says, that in Germany a book of this kind is used; if so, we wonder the Germans can draw at all.

MESSRS. WARD, LOCK & TYLER send us *Antique Point and Honiton Lace*, by Mrs. Treadwin, illustrated with Diagrams and Patterns. The letter-press consists of practical instructions for the manufacture, by hand, of the varieties of Honiton lace; descriptions of the numerous processes involved in the delicate handicraft, and directions to ladies who may desire to make their own bridal veils—an operation which is at once so delicate and mysterious, that we dare not venture to touch even on its history. Suffice it, therefore, to hint to brides what the book contains. Mrs. Treadwin gives less awe-inspiring injunctions about clever modes of transferring, altering, and mending old lace, of cleaning old lace, and of colouring and stiffening it. The book is a good one, and can hardly fail to be serviceable to those for whom it is written.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold, on the 14th inst., the following pictures and drawings, the property of the Earl of Dunmore, and of a lady:—Pictures: Mr. G. B. O'Neill, Nestling, 236l.; Mr. F. R. Pickersgill, Lady Jane Grey, 147l.; The Lost Game, 105l.; Sir D. Laey Wounded, 136l.—Mr. T. S. Cooper, Cattle and Sheep on the Banks of a River, 194l.—Mr. R. Redgrave, The Awakened Conscience, 68l.—Mr. J. C. Hook, Venice in 1850, 115l.—Mr. J. F. Herring, The Baron's Charger, 199l.—A. Solomon, The Bashful Lover, 283l.—E. T. The High Priest of Israel, 157l.—Mr. F. D. Hardy, The Mouse-trap, 173l.; La Scour de Charité, 105l.—Mr. J. Pettie, The Arrest for Witchcraft, 388l.—Mr. J. C. Horsley, Burning of the Books, from 'Don Quixote,' 315l.; The New Dress, 157l.—Mr. W. F. Orchardson, The Story of a Life, 341l.—Mr. F. D. Hardy, Baby's First Birthday, 202l.—Mr. W. P. Frith, The Marriage of the Prince of Wales, 740l.—Sir E. Landseer, The Flood in the Highlands, small replica, 787l. Drawings: C. Fielding, A River Scene, with Cows, 52l.; Ben Lomond, 88l.; Off Whitby, 86l.; Scarborough, 514l.; Loch Lomond, 236l.—Mr. F. Taylor, A Pair of Hunting Subjects, 56l.; Troopers Crossing a Ford, 53l.; Three Hunting Subjects, 85l.—Mr. J. Hardy, Four-footed Gamekeepers, 71l.; In Reserve, 65l.—Girtin, Kirkstall Abbey, 54l.—Turner, A Devonshire Landscape, Sunset, 231l.—Mdlle. R. Bonheur, Sheep, 67l.; Brittany Cow and Calf, 194l.—Mr. B. Foster, A Surrey Cottage, 90l.; Dunblane, 121l.; Egg Poachers, 162l.—Mr. E. Duncan, Winter, 100l.; Landing Fish, 183l.; A Wreck, 152l.; Ostend Fishing Boats, 420l.; A Wreck, with a rainbow, 94l.—W. Hunt, Black Grapes, 105l.; A Boy Reading, Candlelight, 157l.—D. Cox, Tintern Abbey, 162l.; A Hayfield, 50l.—Stanfield, On the Clyde, 220l.; On the Solway, 126l.; Loch Lomond, 141l.—S. Prout, Beauvais, 399l.; Vienna, 105l.; Augsburg, 115l.—Mr. B. Riviere, Flies, 78l.—Mr. H. B. Willis, Scottish Highlands, 160l.—W. Collins, A Coast Scene, with children, 199l.—D. Roberts, Oberwesel, 199l.; Burgos, 252l.—Mr. E. Lundgren, An English Girl, 50l.—Mr. E. Frère, The First Earrings, 58l.—J. Martin, Esk-

dale, 63l.—Humpty Dumpty, 100l.—Hardy, The Glade, 194l.—Troyn, 194l.—Scheyvenin, 194l.—Dupré, 194l.—Reading, 194l.—Bargue, 194l.—Fontaine, 194l.—78l.—M. 252l.—M. 252l.—M. 252l.—M. 252l.—The sat under-nat Return fr 136l.; TH Marine V Dressing Master i Parents, 2 787l.—M M. H. Te Cieri, A 604.—M. —M. Je 2107.—C M. Baag Madrazo, Fête on t scape, 19 A Lands 394l.—R H. Leys, The Gus the Park —M. L. Brion, T Interior The Me Death of Brother, Daughter The fo Paris, fo 15,000; 6,100; Animau: Sortie d Forcé, Cabaret, 1,500,— and Ling Seine de orte, 3, De Pulit 6,900,— 1,430, The c Paris, co Portrait Forest, triche et age, 3 month, Victorie THE Gallery will be At M Street, of Cesr United of a n cimen a the not propo are, one belongs happily

dale, 63L.—Mr. W. C. T. Dobson, Meditation, 126L.; Hamptu Dumpty, 79L.—Sir J. Gilbert, The Innkeeper's Daughter, 157L. Pictures: Mr. H. Hardy, The Old Horse of the Cliff, 63L.—M. Diaz, A Glade in the Forest of Fontainebleau, 147L.—Troyon, The Boat, 152L.—Fromentin, Arab Horseman, 194L.; M. Kaemmerer, On the Sands at Scheveningen, 157L.; Friend or Foe, 85L.—M. J. Dupré, Cattle Drinking, 363L.; A River Scene, 94L.; The Companion, 99L.—M. E. Frère, A Boy Reading, 145L.—N. A. Passini, In the Bazaar, 98L. Bague, The Janissary, 420L.—Bonnat, At the Fountain, 147L.—H. Lier, Night, 168L.; Morning, 78L.—M. P. J. Clays, A Calm on the Scheldt, 352L.—Mr. J. Maris, A Girl Feeding a Goat, 52L.—M. J. Tissot, Avant le Départ, 945L.—M. Gérôme, Dispute d'Arabes, 1,050L.

The same auctioneers sold, on Monday last, the under-named pictures: M. L. Bakalowitz, The Return from Church, 136L.; The Little Favourites, 136L.; The New Acquisition, 58L.—M. T. Weber, Marine View, near St. Ives, 78L.—M. E. Frère, Dressing the Child, 152L.—M. L. Rossi, The Master is Absent, 178L.—M. E. Levy, Happy Parents, 262L.—M. L. Gallait, Maternal Happiness, 787L.—M. J. L. Gérôme, Bischari Warrior, 262L.—M. H. Tenkate, The Jugglers, 215L.—Decamps and Gicri, A Landscape, with sportsmen and dogs, 60L.—M. Bougereau, Head of a Spanish Girl, 168L.—M. Je De Jonghe, The Cabinet of Antiquities, 210L.—C. Troyon, A Bull in a Landscape, 630L.—M. Bangniet, A Visit to the Nurse, 105L.—M. Madrazo, The Laughing Girl, 147L.—M. Ziem, A Fête on the Bosphorus, 246L.—M. Diaz, A Landscape, 194L.—M. J. Dupré, A Marine View, 498L.; A Landscape, 115L.—M. E. Fromentin, The Siesta, 394L.—Rendezvous of Arab Chiefs, 892L.—Baron H. Leys, The Declaration, 1,165L.—M. C. Detti, The Guardian Outwitted, 168L.; The Dinner in the Park, 162L.—M. L. Perrault, Expectation, 157L.—M. L. Knaus, Thieves in a Fair, 593L.—M. G. Brion, The Village Fête, 346L.—M. M. Bianchi, Interior of a Church in Rome, 136L.—Decamps, The Mendicants, 246L.—M. J. Bertrand, The Death of Virginia, 130L.—M. Ingomar, The Little Brother, 115L.—M. E. Lejeune, The Fisherman's Daughter, 126L.—M. R. Sorbi, Il Penseroso, 115L.

The following pictures were sold last week in Paris, for francs: Jan Steen, La Noce de Village, 15,000; Jésus Chassant les Vendeurs du Temple, 6,100; St. Nicolas, 6,100.—Van der Velde, Animaux à l'Abreuvoir, 6,800.—Berghem, La Sortie des Troupeaux, 6,000.—A. Cuyt, Le Lièvre Forcé, 1,020.—Craesbeck, Les Politiques du Cabaret, 6,000.—J. Breughel, Jésus Prêchant, 1,500.—Weenix, Scène Galante, 1,360.—Wynants and Lingelbeck, Halte de Chasse, 9,250.—D. Hals, Scène de Cour, 2,500.—Platzer, L'Atelier de Peinture, 3,350.—Zorg, Apprêts du Repas, 2,560.—De Puligo, La Vierge, l'Enfant Jésus, et St. Jean, 6,000.—Nattier, Un Portrait de Grand Dame, 1,430.—Oudry, La Ferme, 3,420.

The collection of M. J. Fau was also sold in Paris, comprising the following works: Largillière, Portrait d'une Jeune Dame, 9,150; Portrait de Forest, 3,000.—Beaumont, Portrait d'Anne d'Autriche et de Louis XIV., 4,000.—Huysmans, Payage, 3,750.—Mignard, La Duchesse de Portsmouth, 3,900.—Nattier, Portrait de Mlle. Victoire, en Diane, 9,000; Jeune Femme, 2,000.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE private view of the Exhibition in the French Gallery takes place on Saturday next; the public will be admitted on the following Monday.

At M. Feurdent & Co.'s gallery in Great Russell Street, where the antiquities discovered by General di Cesnola were deposited before going to the United States, may be seen a fine bronze statuette of a nude male figure, probably as good a specimen as could be desired of a very noble, if not the noblest, style of Greek sculpture. Had the proportions been more nearly perfect than they are, one might have said that this delightful relic belonged to the best period of the art which it so happily illustrates; but the arms are too small,

the head is less than perfection requires, and one of the feet is less expressive of the action in view than it might be. On the other hand, the execution of the back and breast, the thighs, and the features of the face, is unexceptionable. The figure is naked, stands nearly erect, but easily on one foot, after the antique convention, holds the remains of a staff or sceptre in the left hand, which is extended downwards, the elbow on this side being slightly bent; the right arm is bent to a right angle, with the hand open, the forefinger being slightly raised and extended. The surface of the bronze is perfect; its colour unusually beautiful; and the modelling of the back and the treatment of the torso, especially as regards the clavicles, scapule, and the deltoid muscles, are superbly fine. Along with this work may be seen three Gallo-Roman busts, male portraits, heads, rather larger than life, which are interesting on many grounds. The statuette was found in fragments, concealed inside one or more of these heads. The discovery was made some time since, in Savoy, as described at the time in the *Revue Archéologique*.

It is proposed to erect a large museum, with galleries for works of art, at Rouen, in place of those now in the Hôtel de Ville of the city, which are found to be insufficient.

THE Luxembourg Garden has been enriched by additional statues, as follows:—'Le Pèlerin,' by M. Petitot; 'Roland Furieux,' by M. Duseigneur, in bronze; 'Un Lion,' life size, by Cain; 'Une Bacchante excitant un Lionceau avec une Grappe de Raisin,' by Caillé; 'Pan jouant de la Flûte,' bronze, by Durand.

A GENTLEMAN, writing to the *Times*, the other day, lamented the dirty state of our public statues, and of the lions in Trafalgar Square in particular. He recommended that they should be washed; but he was surely not aware that so infamously bad is the workmanship of these monuments that the bronze is full of surface holes, in which the acid-laden rain of London lies whenever it falls, and that in a few years, far fewer than the average duration of bronze in London might fairly lead us to expect, these surface holes will become perforations honeycombing the statues. The metal of which the statues are formed is extraordinarily thin; and we have been assured that the weight of neither of these great castings exceeds five or six tons. The best thing that can be done for them is to stop the surface holes, so that the destruction which is inevitable may be retarded.

MR. VERNON HEATH, of Piccadilly, has sent us two large autotype photographs, one representing a well-known and noble chestnut tree on the bank of the Thames at Cookham, the other an extensive landscape with Ben Venue in the distance. These are admirable productions in their way, although, like all "autotypes" that we have seen, they lack the brilliancy and clearness which are, in our opinion, the chief charms of photography. On the other hand, the great size of such works appears to us a positive disadvantage. No one wants such big things for his own house, and, however interesting they may be to photographers as *tours de force*, the general public are not likely to care for them. Of course, we cannot criticize these things as works of art,—indeed, that including Ben Venue is bald topography,—but the representation of the chestnut has a charm which belongs to photography fortunately applied—the charm of a reflexion in a mirror when divested of colour, the charm of charms, and with light given in a dingy grey. Within these limits, and it is pleasant to see how wide the limits are, the "mechanical" reproduction of the tree is amazingly delightful; the sentiment of nature, the grandeur, soulless as it is, of the enormous mass of foliage, the softened sheen of the smooth water, the minutie of the bank, are all to be seen. The manipulation of both the photographs is highly honourable to the skill of the operator. We should have preferred that the sky had not been touched.

MUSIC

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.—St. James's Hall.—FIRST CONCERT.—WEDNESDAY, March 25, Eight o'clock.—Concerto Grosso, in A. Handel; Concerto for Violin, Beethoven; and Violin & Solo, Herr Joachim; Symphony (Scottish), Mendelssohn; Overture, 'King Stephen,' Beethoven; and 'Der Freischütz,' Weber. Vocalist, Madame Otto-Alvsleben.—Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved, 7s.; Unreserved, 5s. and 2s. 6d.; Stanley Lucas, Weber & Co.'s, 51, New Bond Street, W.; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

ROSSINI'S operas, composed in and for Italy, tax most severely the vocal capabilities of modern lyric artists, and there are few, indeed, who can now cope with the roulades so freely exacted, not only from the soprano and tenor, but also from the contralto and basso. It is not considered a necessity in these days for students to master the scales thoroughly before they make their *débuts*. A pupil who has the semblance of a voice, with any degree of power, is at once brought out on the stage, to scream, if a woman, and to shout, if a man. If the new-comer is a bad timist, phrases wretchedly, and accents horribly, the rule of the *criard* school is that of the French orator, to make a rising scale of the *quantum* of noise. And thus it is that the Rossinian *répertoire* is almost shunned. 'Il Barbieri' alone, for which certain artists do train specially, is performed constantly, and the other works come periodically, but at rare intervals. There is a moderate supply of sopranos who can execute florid music, but when the contraltos, tenors, and basses are sought for, the fingers of one hand will suffice to indicate the artists available in all the European Opera-houses. Now it is a curious fact, and one which is highly creditable to the singers, that three of the principal parts in the present cast of 'Semiramide' are sustained by a German lady, a French one, and a Belgian, for Fraulein Tietjens is the Queen of Babylon; Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Arsace; and M. Agnesi, Assur. The Idreno is Signor Rinaldini (Italian); and the Oro, Signor Campobello, or Mr. Campbell, an American. The inference to be drawn from this polyglot mixture is, that in Italy the art of vocalization, so far as it concerns executive skill, has been extinguished since Rossini closed his Italian career at Venice, in 1823, with his masterpiece 'Semiramide,' which he composed for his first wife. Our English tenors at that period could master the *bravuras*, for the representative of Idreno was the once popular Sinclair, whose variations on the air "Pray, Goody" were considered a wonder. Signor Verdi certainly revolutionized the art of singing roulades, for since the advent of his declamatory productions there has been no lasting reaction. Sir Michael Costa made great efforts at Covent Garden Theatre, during his twenty years' occupation of the post of Musical Director, to bring about a Rossinian restoration; but there were two opposing influences—first, the public taste for the spectacular French grand operas, and, secondly, the more fatal cause, that every year competent artists got more and more scarce, and the Italian singers gave way to those of other countries, thus creating the cosmopolitan casts at the lyric theatres, playfully called Italian Opera-houses.

We cannot affirm, for one moment, that 'Semiramide,' as it was heard at Drury Lane Theatre on the opening night of the season, last Tuesday, approaches the execution of bygone days, such as it was within even the memory of the middle-aged connoisseurs; but it is pretty safe to assert that in no other theatre in Europe could such a perfect *ensemble* be realized at the present period as that presented at Her Majesty's Opera. It is one of the best specimens of the Rossinian school that has been heard for many a day. It is not requisite to go into details. The qualities of the principals have been noticed in these columns in previous seasons; but the richness of colouring and vigour of style imparted by the leading artists, by the chorists, and, above all, by the instrumentalists, evidenced the care, attention, ability, and zeal of all concerned in this exceptionally fine embodiment of Rossini's Oriental imagery, of his power, his dignity, and his pathos. What a

mind of wealth is there in the ever-varying strains of melody, sufficient to delight the ear, and to make us forget momentarily the days of Pasta and Grisi, of Pisaroni and Alboni, of Galli and Tamburini!

Signora Lodi was to have made her *début* as Amina, in Bellini's 'Sonnambula,' on Thursday night, but, owing to the new artist having a cold, the performance has been postponed until this evening (Saturday). Signor Verdi's 'Trovatore' was substituted on the 19th, for the first appearance at Her Majesty's Opera of Signor Naudin as Manrico, and the *début* of Signor Galassi, a new baritone, as the Count, the Leonora and Azucena being Mdle. Tietjens and Madame Trebelli-Bettini. At the representation of 'Semiramide' an unprecedented incident occurred. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, having entered the Royal box at Drury Lane Theatre after the National Anthem had been sung and the overture had been played, expressed a desire to hear this brilliant prelude, and it was, therefore, played a second time, before the commencement of the second act.

WAGNER SOCIETY.

The fifth concert, on the 13th inst., in St. James's Hall, was conducted, as usual, by Mr. E. Dannreuther. The scheme was divided between Beethoven, Liszt, and Rubinstein, and there were also a number of gleanings from Wagner's works.

The lively overture, 'King Stephen,' has little affinity with the four passionate preludes which are attached to the Leonora-Fidelio. The composer must have been in one of his most joyous moods when he wrote the occasional overture in honour of Hungary's first benefactor. Was the 'Magic Flute' floating in his brain when he conceived the theme for the flutes in the opening *andante*? The air, although said to be Hungarian, has no kind of resemblance to the melodies made known to us by Liszt and Joachim. Beethoven, probably, as a native of the Rhineland, had no profound sympathy with the Danube. He composed to order, and, doubtless, sought to tickle the ears of the many rather than to satisfy his own judgment. 'King Stephen' was followed by the Choral Fantasia, Op. 80, a pianoforte piece with orchestra, classified as appertaining to his Second Period; but, although produced and played by Beethoven in 1808, it is quite free from gloom and despondency. It is a choral outbreak of cheerfulness, with a pianoforte *obligato* to entertain the singers. It has been called the father of the No. 9 Choral Symphony, but this does not hold good with regard to the orchestral writing, for the three movements of that stupendous work were innovating, and the first was revolutionary. Mr. Walter Bache played the Fantasia *con amore* as it ought to be played, that is, without stiff formality, but with vivacious phrasing. Next to the two Beethoven pieces came two airs, by Liszt, "Der du Von Dem Himmel Bist"; and by Rubinstein, "Die Waldhexe." The last-mentioned song was highly appreciated. It is full of bewitching charm, as the title imports, and was remarkably well sung by the American contralto. The Wagnerian excerpts were the 'Huldigungsmarch' (composed in 1864, for the accession to the throne of the King of Bavaria); the Chorus of Messengers of Peace, from the second act of 'Rienzi,' the solos sung by Madame Corani and Mr. B. Lane; the overture to the 'Meistersinger von Nürnberg'; the choral song from the same opera, "Wachet Auf," which was encored; and three numbers from 'Lohengrin': the chorus "Ein Wunder! ein Wunder!" the thanksgiving air of Lohengrin to his beloved Swan, and the chorus, "Wie fasst uns selig süßes Grauen." There were two redemands. If we do not dwell more in detail on these extracts, it is because we prefer to be considered for the present more as chroniclers than critics. We cannot repeat too often that the Wagnerian question, *quoad* Opera, can only be solved here by performances on the stage with artists trained for their respective parts. Band and chorus we can find, but we want princ-

pals, and, above all, time for preparation is the essential element. The sixth and last concert will be on the 10th of April. The Directors, we are glad to say, concoct their schemes in no sectarian spirit, for they promise three pieces from the works of Berlioz, one of the most imaginative composers of his age, in their final programme, as well as numbers from five of Wagner's operas. Berlioz, who preceded Wagner, was not a disciple of the latter, but, the Wagnerites rightly recognize that he was an innovator, and that he wished to break through the trammels of the accepted lyric drama.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

MR. DANNREUTHER selected Beethoven's Sonata in a flat major, Op. 110, for his pianoforte solo on the 16th inst., which Czerny, who was the intimate friend of the composer, classifies as having been conceived and originated at an earlier period than that at which it was published together with 109 and 111. There is no real ground for disputing the authority of Carl Czerny, or, at all events, the reasons assigned against the use of the title "Posthumous" based on style are too frivolous to be accepted. But no matter what the "period," the sonata bears the impress of the genius of Beethoven, and calls forth the powers of a most expert executant, such as the player of last Monday, who developed its varied phases with spirit and brilliancy. Herr Joachim treated his hearers to a novelty, by playing a Sonata in G major, by Tartini, one of a set of six violin solos, the pianoforte accompaniments to which were written by M. Léonard, the well-known Belgian violinist. Sir Julius Benedict accompanied Herr Joachim ably, but the sonata is not so showy as the *trille du diable*. One of the attractive features of the scheme was Beethoven's Quartet in B flat, Op. 131, very properly styled one of the "Posthumous" set, for it is miserable quibbling to say that, because the copies of his last quartets were in type, they are not "posthumous." Schindler and Schlesinger are justified in using the term, as publication only took place after the composer's death. But it is going much too far to argue that he would not have retouched the works had he lived. Miss Edith Wynne was the vocalist. Two more concerts, on the 23rd and the 30th, the last for the well-merited benefit of Mr. Arthur Chappell, the Director, and the season will end.

Musical Gossip.

WE cannot notice this week the performance of Mr. Sullivan's 'Light of the World,' at the Royal Albert Hall, on Thursday, and the production of Mr. G. A. Macfarren's oratorio, 'St. John the Baptist,' by the Sacred Harmonic Society, on Friday (the 20th). Here are two representative musicians—one advanced in years, the other yet young: the one, a professor who has long struggled on without patronage, and who has been obliged to trust always to the intrinsic merits of his compositions for such public recognition as he has received; the other, a composer whose abilities were recognized from their earliest indications, who has had as a youth, and in his early manhood, the utmost assistance from Royalty downwards, or upwards, if Art alone is to be regarded. The two composers have selected grand subjects for musical setting,—the inferior theme, that of the Baptist John, fell to the veteran; the elevated text, that of the Saviour to the young professor. Both musicians have had the advantage of great executive resources at two different festivals, the elder without pomp or circumstance, the younger with every sort of state and pomp. Which is the work that will live? Which composer has done the better work, he who laboured in darkness and obscurity, or he who has enjoyed light and publicity? These are the art questions which have to be pondered, they are considerations which must be borne in mind in estimating results.

M. GOUNOD's fourth concert will take place this evening (the 21st). He will produce a new 'Ave Verum.'

MR. HORTON C. ALLISON has in the press two new works, entitled 'The Cambridge Concert Studies,' and 'The Oxford Concert Pieces.' They will consist of music in the strict style (canon, fugue, &c.), and have already been publicly performed by the composer at concerts in London and Manchester, as well as in the Gewandhaus, at Leipzig.

SCHUBERT's Ottet for violins, viola, violoncello, contrabasso, clarinet, horn, and bassoon, was executed at the Crystal Palace Concert last Saturday, with the wind instruments doubled and the whole body of stringed,—an imitation of the Conservatoire practice, which had better be avoided than followed. The vocalists were Miss Annie Williams, Miss Sterling, and Mr. W. Castle, the tenor. Weber's 'Euryanthe' and Sir W. S. Bennett's 'Wood Nymphs' were the overtures.

THE season of the London Ballad Concerts ended on Wednesday. Of the utility of these entertainments we have before spoken, but although many unexceptionable songs have been produced, a stricter surveillance should be exercised to prevent the influx of the trash with which the shops of the publishers are now inundated. Royalty or no royalty, the rules of grammar should be respected, and wholesale larceny ought to be stopped. At present the laws of *meum* and *tuum* in the selection of a tune are utterly neglected.

THE last of the Brixton Monthly Popular Concerts took place on the 17th inst. The transpontine amateurs are to be congratulated on having had such a lover of classical music as Mr. Ridley Prentice for a director.

A *propos* of the fourth concert of the British Orchestral Society we need only state that the new Overture in D, by Mr. Gadsby, 'The Witches' Frolic,' based on the story of 'Rob Gilpins' Dream,' in the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' displays fancy: his themes are tuneful, his treatment is ingenious, and, as the composer of a clever organ concerto, it is palpable that his imagination is not confined to narrow bounds. Mr. Macfarren's fine overture, 'St. John the Baptist,' was in the scheme. The singers were Miss G. Maudsley and Mr. Bentham.

THE concerts next week will be the Monday Popular, Mr. H. Leslie's Choir on Tuesday, the opening programme of the Philharmonic Society on Wednesday, the British Orchestral Society on Thursday.

In addition to the Musical Festival at Gloucester this year of the Three Choirs, there is to be a renewal of the Leeds gathering. A guarantee fund of 5,000*l.* is to be raised, and a provisional committee, with the Mayor as chairman, has been formed.

THE students of the Royal Academy of Music will give another concert on the 26th inst. It must be understood that at these performances the pupils past as well as present appear, as in the previous programme the leading singers were nearly all public artists.

THE season of the Théâtre Italien in Paris will terminate on the 5th of May, and during the remainder of that month MM. Merelli and Strakosch will give a series of concerts. From the 2nd of June, the Grand Opéra *troupe* will have sole possession of the Salle Ventadour. During the Holy Week, Rossini's 'Stabat Mater' and his 'Messe Solennelle' will be performed by the Italian Opera company.

If the success of the new opera, 'I Lituani,' by Signor Ponchielli, be as great at future representations as on the first night at the Teatro alla Scala in Milan, the work will be proclaimed a masterpiece. The composer was called for twenty-four times, besides encores. The cast comprised Madame Fricci-Baraldi; Signor Bolis, tenor; Signor Pandolfini, baritone; and M. Petit, basso. The libretto, by Signor Ghislanzoni, is based on the Polish poem of Adam Mickiewicz's 'Conrad Wallenrod,' a patriot who succeeded in securing his election as Grand Master of the Teutonic

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Order in order to use its influence in favour of the freedom of his country. Betrayed, he poisoned himself to escape the penalty of death, ordained by the sacred tribunal. The situations, which are dramatic, have been well set by Signor Ponchielli, whose score is free from the ordinary mannerisms of the modern Italian school, and the orchestration is clever and effective. His comic opera, 'I Promessi Sposi,' was in Mr. Gye's Prospectus last season, but was not produced, and is again promised for this year; but 'I Lituani' would appear to be better adapted for the Covent Garden stage than the *opera-buffa*, 'I Promessi Sposi.'

THE Wagnerians in Brussels are indignant at the introduction of a *ballet* at the performance of the 'Tannhäuser' at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, in presence of the King of the Belgians and his visitors, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

"GIBRALTAR," writes a Correspondent, "has been unusually fortunate this winter from a musical point of view, an Italian Opera Company having, after a most successful season at Cadiz, paid a flying visit to the Rock. Amongst the members of this company is Mlle. Rose Isidor, who has gained in Spain a thorough endorsement of the very high opinion entertained of her musical talents by the frequenters of the Opera-house at Malta, where she made her *début*. Her voice is a pure soprano, singularly sweet and flexible. She will before long be heard in England."

THE New York *Arcadian* of the 5th inst. supplies a detailed account of the operatic doings at Havana, under the direction of Madame Lucca, Mlle. Murska, and Signor Vizzoni, and of their attempted abandonment of chorus and orchestra, when the speculation failed. The Havana judge, after the three artists were prevented from leaving the city, insisted upon the deposit of 9,000 dollars in the court, to meet the claims of the company. The money was raised eventually, and the two *prime donne* and the tenor were permitted to embark for New York. Severe recriminations were exchanged, however, before the legal authorities, which showed that the financial management of the *troupe* had not been equitable or accurate in the application of the receipts. Madame Lucca was singing in German opera at the Stadt Theatre, in New York, at the latest advices, and the Strakosch Italian Opera Company were playing at the Academy, with Madame Nilsson in the 'Huguenots' and in the 'Trovatore,' with the co-operation of Mlle. Torriani, Miss Cary, the contralto, Signori Campanini and Puente, MM. Capoul and Maurel.

At a second-rate Opera-house in Hanover, Gluck's 'Armide,' with Fräulein Wekerlin as the heroine, has been revived; it is also proposed to mount Spontini's 'Fernan Cortez.'

THE 'Edipus' of Sophocles, translated by Herr Wenelt, with incidental music by Herr E. Lassen, the musical director of Weimar, has met with great success in that city.

MADAME PLEYEL, who had withdrawn for a long time from public playing owing to illness, has reappeared in Brussels, and retains her great powers as a pianist.

A SECOND lady orchestra has appeared at the Casino in Paris. A new theatre has been opened in the Boulevard de Strasbourg in Paris, and has assumed the title of the Scala, but the performers will be of the music-hall and Vaudeville class.

At the Brussels Sunday Popular Concerts, the new symphony by Herr Joachim Raff, 'Léonore,' a setting of Bürger's ballad, has been successfully produced.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

COURT.—'Ready-Money Mortiboy,' a Drama, in Four Acts. By Walter Maurice and James Rice.

THE dramatic version of 'Ready-Money Mortiboy,' the production of which was

chronicled in last week's *Athenæum*, has most of the faults of adaptations of its class. The relations between the various characters are confused and unsatisfactory, the springs of motive are inadequate, and the action is incomprehensible to those who know no more than is set before them upon the stage. Want of experience is shown, moreover, in the arrangement of the incidents; what should be vital to the play remains episodic, and important scenes appear to be introduced for no purpose except to impede the progress of the story. That a favourable reception was awarded the play in spite of these faults, will scarcely be a subject of surprise, however, to those who are familiar with the novel upon which it is based.

Something of irony seems to underlie the phrase Ready-Money Mortiboy, applied to the old banker, who gives his name to play and story. Money is the one thing never ready with him, though his possessions are more than he can count. For the sake of money he has banished his only son, and his sleep is broken by the phantoms of those he has sacrificed to his relentless search after wealth. At a time when the miser begins to doubt the wisdom of a course that has left him alone in the midst of his money-bags, his son, Richard Mortiboy, returns. Richard has benefited neither in purse nor morals by his wanderings. Californian gambling-saloons and Mexican ranchos have rung with his fame as "roaring Dick." In quitting for awhile the life for which he is suited, he has had but one intention, that of robbing his father, and of dividing with his partner, an adventurer named Lafleur, the thousands he hopes to obtain. His schemes are well laid. While, however, they fail in one direction, they obtain in another a success beyond his wildest anticipations. His assumed wealth and respectability earn him the profound respect of old Mortiboy, who receives his son into his house, charges him for his board, and showers on him all marks of confidence except one. Not one penny will he embark in any of the undertakings Richard places before him in a tempting light. Indirect means of plunder failing, there is no hope except in resort to direct means. Lafleur, accordingly, determines to rob the house; Richard leaves open the doors, and greases the hinges, that his entrance may be made without noise. On the very day for which the robbery is fixed, Mortiboy, with a view of saving the legacy-duty, makes a deed of gift of his entire possessions to a son who he is persuaded will look carefully after them. Absurd as is now a robbery, all the attempts of Richard to prevent it are vain. Lafleur arrives while his confederate is in search of him. His proceedings are heard by Mortiboy, who, partially overpowered by the effects of a sleeping potion administered by Lafleur, staggers to the safe, and finds it open. To screen his companion, Richard asserts the noise is due to his own action in helping himself to money which is now his. With unnecessary frankness he informs his father he is a gambler, and intends speedily to put in circulation the guineas so long and so painfully hoarded. At this dismal news, "Ready-Money Mortiboy" drops in a fit. Though he is not dead, he disappears from the scene, which is now occupied with a new interest. Hitherto the villainy of Richard Mortiboy has been the

spring of action: it is now superseded by his repentance. He makes a liberal allowance to his former ally, and sends him about his business; he gets rid, by legitimate means it must be understood, of a low-born wife who has hampered him, and he proposes to a cousin, who is both young and pretty. So self-denying does he grow, that he accepts meekly the refusal his advances encounter, and makes the recalcitrant young lady happy with the man she prefers. After an edifying, if short, career of goodness, he is shot by Lafleur, whom he detects cheating at cards.

As a story, one accepts this, and one becomes fairly interested in its evolution. From the point of view of dramatic art, however, it cannot be defended. Nothing is adequately explained, and the spectator, who will accept the play as comprehensible even, must supply much from his knowledge or from his imagination. First among the faults must be counted clumsy construction, the change of character in the middle of the piece giving the whole the appearance of being broken-backed. It is a mistake to dismiss from the stage, at the end of the second act, the character who gives his name to the play, and a second to leave the audience in doubt as to what has befallen him. A still graver error is committed in representing Richard as married to a servant, with whom he has no relation whatever during the early scenes, and from whom he is cheaply and conveniently separated the moment he falls in love with another woman. The characters are hastily drawn. It is intended to present Lafleur as under the spell of the passion of gambling. Like many other things the authors have intended, this is *manqué*. The relations between Richard and Lafleur are not adequately accounted for. Mere comradeship will not warrant the sacrifices made by Richard; and though vague hints of previous companionship in crime are dropped, they are insufficient to render the relations comprehensible. Hence a play with much in it that is fresh and dramatic, fails to retain the attention it enlists at the outset. 'Ready-Money Mortiboy,' accordingly, cannot be pronounced a success. It has, however, merits of a kind that are not common in modern workmanship, and its comparative failure is not of a kind to discourage further effort on the part of its authors. The play is mounted with care and taste, and is well acted. Mr. Clifford Cooper gives a truthful and natural presentation of a miser, and never degenerates into the caricature which, on the English stage, such parts seem to invite. Mr. George Rignold looks the character of Richard to the life, and plays it with a frankness and brusqueness thoroughly appropriate. Miss Litton is attractive as a young lady, and Miss Marie Henderson imparts spirit to the low-born wife of Richard. Mr. Bruce gives an unconventional presentation of a villain, and Mr. Bishop a good picture of a successful farmer.

Dramatic Gossip.

No benefit to theatrical art, so shamefully persecuted in this country, is, it appears, to be expected from the change in the Government. Just as "One Amurath another still succeeds," a fresh Polonius is always waiting to step into the place vacated by his predecessor. A request of the managers of the French company at the Holborn Theatre for permission to play the works of Alexandre Dumas,

Augier, Feuillet, De Girardin, Sardou, and other writers proscribed by the previous censorship, has been rejected by the new Lord Chamberlain. With something that appears intended for humour, the Chamberlain employs as his mouthpiece in his refusal the same competent gentleman, Mr. Spencer Ponsonby, who has previously, in the same service, covered himself with laurels. In all respects of style and of courtesy, the missive in which this refusal is conveyed is worthy of any discarded official. Is then, it may be asked, the influence of red tape paramount in England, or is the aristocracy fallen to so low a point that it cannot supply one court functionary who knows the exigencies of art and the rights of literature?

We have received from a provincial dramatist a history of his experiences of London managers. His letter of complaint is too long to be inserted in our columns. Its gravamen is, however, the negligence of London managers in reading MSS. committed to their hands. Our dramatist seems to have had special cause of complaint. His piece, before it was sent to a London theatre, had passed the ordeal of performance in the country. After it had been detained unread for months, and all applications for it had been vain, the dramatist was compelled to commence legal proceedings in order to regain possession of it. From time immemorial, managers have been like this. We do not know what justification there is for their riding thus the high horse, except it is that they are so wearied with worthless applications that a success now and then would not repay them for the trouble of wading through piles of MSS. We may mention to young authors there are managements in London where like proceedings are not permitted. Such is the management of the Gaiety. We do the theatre, however, it is to be feared, a sorry service in giving publicity to the fact.

We hear that Lord Byron's tragedy of 'Sardanapalus' will shortly be produced at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, Mr. Charles Calvert, the manager, acting the chief character.

'THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE' of Colman and Garrick, founded upon Hogarth's 'Marriage à la Mode,' will be produced at Easter at the Gaiety Theatre, with Mr. Phelps as Lord Ogleby and Mr. Herman Vezin as Lovewell.

The first dramatic venture of M. Gustave Flaubert is a failure. 'Le Candidat,' a drama, in four acts, produced at the Vaudeville, is a study of real life in the French provinces in the same vein as 'Madame Bovary.' Its presentations of electioneering device, and the meanness to which the candidate descends, proved wearisome to the audience; and as the whole was without love interest, or, indeed, it might be said without feminine interest, it failed to entertain. M. Delannoy gave a clever picture of the *Candidat*, whose proceedings, it is to be hoped, are not common in French elections. The piece concludes with a bitter but scarcely mentionable stroke of satire. 'Séparés de Corps,' a one-act comedy of M. Bergerat, has been played at the same house. It presents a husband and wife, who have quarrelled and undergone a legal separation, meeting again as lovers, and enjoying relations void of encumbrance. One of the characters utters the following aphorism: "La noblesse est aujourd'hui comme tous les autres arts: il faut y exceller ou ne s'en pas mêler."

Two novelties have been given at the Gymnase, 'Le Cadeau du Beau-Père,' a one-act comedy of MM. Bernard and Bocage, and 'Brulons Voltaire,' also in one act, by MM. Labiche and Leroy. The first is an indescribable piece of absurdity, in which M. Ravel plays a comic part. The latter is a dramatic combat between a Voltairian bourgeois and a pious baroness, who will only sell him her château on the condition that he will consent to burn a copy of the works of Voltaire. MM. Pradeau and Frédéric Achard and Madame Lesueur interpreted the piece agreeably.

'LA FEMME DE PAILLASSE,' a six-act drama of M. Xavier de Montépin, produced at the Théâtre

de Cluny, has met with moderate success. It is a melo-drama of an old-fashioned type.

Among the novelties to be produced in Paris towards the close of the present week are 'Le Sphinx' of M. Feuillet, at the Français, and the 'Mi-Carême' of MM. Meilhac and Halévy, at the Palais-Royal.

MISCELLANEA

Geneva Reading Society.—A Correspondent writes:—"We have a flourishing literary club at Geneva, under the title of the 'Société de Lecture.' It possesses a library of 50,000 volumes, and has a yearly circulation of 18,000 volumes amongst its members and their families. I have had the curiosity to ascertain the language most in request, and this is the result of my inquiries. The average circulation of each volume has been, for one in French, 10; Italian, 8½; English, 8; German, 4½; Greek or Latin, 3½; other languages, 3. Three quarters of the library consists of French books, so that the average demand of 10 volumes in that language shows a great preponderance of French reading; but there are in the library rather more German books (10 per cent.) than English (9½ per cent.), yet the latter are twice as much in request. The English language is better known and more liked than the German, although our vicinity to Germany, and the fact that two-thirds of the Swiss people are German speaking, render this language an important one to us. The learning of it is obligatory in our schools, and it is considered the national language. The frequent request for Italian books may be explained by the easiness of this language to us French-speaking Swiss, and also because the Société has purchased mostly Italian classics, and but few works of a mediocre description. The educated class of our town is well represented by the 400 members of this reading society, which, during the fifty years of its existence, has included several thousand members. What would be the average of the current literature in demand at a similar library, or at the British Museum in London? Probably a much less proportion of foreign reading, and assuredly a greater demand for French than for German books."

Chaucer's Clerkship of the Works.—The question of Chaucer's apparent neglect of duty, in respect of inaction under his appointment as Clerk of the Works at Windsor, receives a simple solution when we understand that the building then in ruins was not the existing St. George's chapel, but a previous edifice. King Edward the Third, who effected great improvements at Windsor, and refounded the ancient guild or chapter of St. George, does not appear to have built a chapel; no doubt the fraternity had a chapel then fallen into decay, and it may fairly be taken to have appeared a hopeless case in Chaucer's time, for King Edward the Fourth removed it altogether, and founded the present edifice on a different site.

As You Like It, act ii. sc. 1.—Turning over the pages of Arrowsmith's 'Chain of Principles,' Cambridge, 1659, I came, at p. 119, on the following quotation from Bernard (side reference, "Bern., epist. 107, aliquid amplius invenies in sylvis quam in libris"), "Believe me, said Bernard to his friend, as one that speaketh out of experience, there is sometimes more to be found in woods than there is in books. Trees and stones will teach thee that which is not to be learned from other masters." Compare Shakespeare:—

And this our life, exempt from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.
As You Like It, act ii. sc. 1.

Most probably this has often been noticed; if so, you will pardon my troubling you; if not, you may like to see it. B. M. N.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. T. H. M. D.—K. W. M.—R. J. E.—W. C. T.—F. R. C.—J. S.—received.
No notice can be taken of communications not authenticated by the name and address of the senders.

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"See also a long Review in the *Athenæum* of Feb. 25 and March 7."

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Amount paid on Death to December last .. £9,956,739
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GEORGE HUMPHREYS, Actuary and Secretary.

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